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FIRM ATTITUDE OF TURKS IS DUE TO SUPPORT IN INDIA

Nationalist Leader, in Special Interview, Says Unfair Treatment of Turks by Allies Would Affect All Muhammadians

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—

The firm attitude of the Turks during the conference recently terminated, which was particularly noticeable among the Angora delegates, is in a great measure to be explained by the support they received from their co-religionists in India. Throughout the Muhammadian population of the world, and particularly in the latter country, it would appear, according to a pronouncement of Bekir Samy Bey, representative of the Angora Government, in an interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, the Muhammadians consider that Turkey has not been fairly treated, neither have the promises to the Muhammadian population of India been kept.

He stated that the widespread disturbances in India have to a great extent been the result of this feeling, for it has touched the Indian on his most tender spot, namely, the sanctity of his religious head, the Caliphate. Dismemberment of the Turkish Empire he looks on first as a direct threat to the Moslem faith, and secondly as a persecution by Christians on account of their differing religious views.

For the purpose of clearing up this misunderstanding, Mr. Lloyd George invited a representative body of Indian religious opinion to London during last week's conferences in order that it might be proved to their own satisfaction that the Turkish claims were receiving full consideration. During the stay of the Aga Khan, head of the Moslem faith in India, both Turkish and Indian delegations have been in close touch with each other in London and have come to an understanding by which each will have the moral support of the other in gaining on the one hand, the return of the lost Turkish territory, and on the other, Indian independence.

Confidence With Russia

Russia's policy in the Caucasus, which has of late been reversed owing to the advances of Russia first into Azerbaijan, and more recently into Georgia, would again be asserted, for Turkey would be ready and willing to guarantee the liberty of both states in return for her own financial and political independence.

On this point Samy said he had recently had conferences with George Tchitcherina, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister in Moscow, when a mutual agreement was reached whereby Mr. Tchitcherina promised that both Azerbaijan and Georgia should have their independence once that country (Asia Minor) was settled.

Reverting to the question of the recent conferences, Samy said there will still have to be considerable modification of the Sevres treaty in favor of Turkey, but on the whole, he considers that the conferences have certainly paved the way for peace between Greece and Turkey, and that, once the matter of Thrace is settled, both parties of Turkey will again recognise Constantinople as the seat of their united government. But in arranging any settlement of Thrace and Asia Minor, Smyrna, he said, must always remain not only under Turkish sovereignty, but also under Turkish rule, as must also Constantinople if there is to be created any lasting sense of content among the Moslem people in the East.

Gratitude to Allies

Samy expressed gratitude for the part Great Britain and France had played in the endeavor to effect a reconciliation between the Turks and the Greeks, and when the delegation returned in six weeks' time, he felt sure some basis of agreement would have been reached, the lasting effects of which would be felt throughout all India as well as the Near East.

The recent assassination in Berlin by an Armenian of Talaat Pasha, former Grand Vizier of Turkey, who has been residing for some time in Germany under the assumed name of Ali Salih Bey, is considered by both Turkish delegations (and particularly by the Angora representatives) as most deplorable. Furthermore, it is almost certain that it will result in reprisals on the part of the Turks in Asia Minor on the Armenians.

Ready to "Bury Hatchet"

Samy expressed a keen desire to "bury the hatchet" with the Armenians, and efforts, he said, are being made to this end, all of which will now prove to be lost ground. Talaat's assassination will have no political significance, for, as leader of the Young Turks, and one responsible, in a great measure, for Turkey entering the war on the side of Germany, his political capital was nil. He had many personal admirers, and this action on the part of the young Armenian fanatic will, in all probability, set back immensely the efforts that were on foot to create the lasting friendship between the two people. Both the

Turkish delegations, headed by Tewlik Pasha and Bekir Samy Bey, respectively, left London this morning for Paris, en route for Constantinople.

Solution May Be Refused

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—It will be recalled that in the proposition submitted to Turkey and Greece at the London conference there is the question of placing the vilayet of Smyrna under the sovereignty of the Sultan, but the administrative district would enjoy autonomy under the control of a Christian governor to be selected by the League. The Greek garrison would remain in the town of Smyrna. Obviously it would be premature to say how such a solution would work in practice, or who would be representative of the League. There are even indications that Turkey, that is the Angora Government, may reject the allied proposals, while even the attitude of Greece is unknown.

Greek Offensive Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—General Papoulias, commanding the Greek troops in Asia Minor, has left Smyrna with his staff for the front. The Greeks had already announced that they intended to begin a grand offensive. They have reason not to postpone it for, as the "Matin" says, it is evident that the Kemalists will be fortified by the Franco-Turkish accord relative to Cilicia. French experts believe that the Greeks will at first obtain important successes, since they are better organized and equipped; but these successes will rest without definite results. The country is mountainous and difficult, and occupation can hardly be maintained. It is intimated that the great powers disinterest themselves in this operation.

CIVIL SERVICE CHANGES SOUGHT

Federal Employees, at Conference With President Harding, Pledge Greater Efficiency—Cooperation Is Welcomed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

and business interests of the District of Columbia earlier in the week, yesterday received the members of the executive council of the National Federation of Federal Employees and discussed with them the employment problems of the civil service.

The representatives of the organized employees of the government, through their president and spokesman, Luther C. Steward, told him that to them the three essential means to the achievement of improved employment conditions and greater efficiency in the government service are reclassification and reorganization of the Civil Service and the establishment of national budget system, "the same program which we understand you have in mind, Mr. President, as one of the big aims of your Administration."

The statement to the President on behalf of employees was in part as follows:

"To the directly human factor in government efficiency—the personnel problems—our organization has devoted itself from the beginning of its existence. Your phrase, as we believe it is, 'to put heart into the civil service,' therefore has deep significance to us. We are earnestly asking for a thorough reclassification of the service, in order to guarantee to the people of the United States an actual merit system in public employment, to the employee a just wage and proper conditions for efficient work, and to both public and employees the elimination of the inefficient. Through representative committees from our organization we have been and are now cooperating with administrative officials and legislators who are at work upon reclassification.

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BRITAIN READY FOR NAVAL DISCUSSION

Invitation From United States to Talk Over Naval Reduction Would Be Promptly Accepted, Says First Lord of Admiralty

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—"It is hard to believe that those who were fighting side by side to save civilization, are now going to build navies against each other, if for no other reason, because it would be so ridiculous and so silly. I am encouraged in this matter by the moderate view which is being taken by the governments of other great naval powers, but it is better that we should speak plainly of the greatest naval power in the world, apart from ourselves," said Lord Lee of Fareham, the new First Lord of the Admiralty, at the annual gathering of the Institution of Naval Architects last night.

"We see that the naval committee of the Senate of the United States is laying down the basis that America shall maintain a navy at least equal to that of any other power," continued Lord Lee. "That is a claim to equality which this country has never accepted in the past, and never would accept save in connection with the great English-speaking nation that sprang from our loins, and must ever hold a special place in our regard and confidence. We have twice affirmed in the most formal way possible our proposal for the future of a one-power standard.

Good Statesmanship Needed

"If you look across the Atlantic, you see that Mr. Denby, Secretary of the American Navy, has said that American interests naturally call for a navy at least equal to that of any other power," said Lord Lee. "The difference between our formula and that of America is too slight to be made the subject of controversy, still less of friction or hostility. I join issue with those who say we should not discuss this question, because war with any of our former allies, and with America, is unthinkable. Wars do not become impossible because people never think about them, and this is a subject about which we ought to be thinking—thinking day and night with the fixed intention of making it impossible. Because

it will be the fault of blind or criminal leading, for which our statesmen, whether in London, Washington or Tokyo or the capital of any other naval power, would be condemned and execrated in history, if they fail to avert such tragedy.

"Mr. Denby has said," continued Lord Lee, "that the greatest calamity that could overtake humanity would be a war between this country and America, and that between us we could, but the question before us today is whether we are heading in the right direction with regard to our navies, without consulting each other. Britain's Example

"In that respect, I think the government of this country has a clear record. We have, in our estimates of this year, set an example of reduction. We have admittedly taken risks as regards the relative position of our navies, and of others, and we are prepared to go as far as possible in that direction by mutual agreement. But merely to talk of hands across the sea is not sufficient. We must have our hands across the sea as well."

"I hold strongly," declared Lord Lee, "that in this matter we are not engaged in a game of poker or bluff, but in a sort of game where we ought to lay our cards on the table and discuss frankly with our friends what the future should be. The only point that remains to be settled is who is to take the first move to initiate the discussion? Still we are not disposed to stand upon ceremony in this or any other matter. We welcome the hint which has been thrown out by President Harding, and it will continue to be met with the most cordial and helpful response here.

Awaiting Invitation

"I can say this, that if an invitation comes from Washington, personally, I am prepared to put aside all other business, pressing though it may be, in order to take part in the business, which can be nothing more pressing in the affairs of this world."

Tourich in his speech, Lord Lee touched on the problem of the capital ship, and stated that he had not found that the capital ship was obsolete in the opinion held by any naval country, so far as the Admiralty inquires have gone, and they were convinced that the capital ship was not obsolete, but that it still remained the basis of sea power and would continue to play in the future the same vital part in naval warfare as it had done in the past.

JOHN W. DAVIS RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—John W. Davis, retiring Ambassador from the United States to Great Britain, returned on the Olympic yesterday.

NEWS SUMMARY

A vigorous Pan-American policy for the Harding Administration is indicated by the note sent to Panama by the Secretary of State of the United States, insisting, for the sake of peace in Central America, on observance of the Loubet and White awards in the Panama-Costa Rica boundary dispute. Recognizing the obligation of the United States under the Hay-Bunau Varilla Treaty to guarantee and maintain the independence of Panama, the Secretary asserts that the guarantee is conditioned on the performance of its obligations by Panama; and he points out that included in those obligations is the duty to carry out the terms of the Loubet decision on the Costa Rica boundary on the Pacific side, and the White ruling as to the Atlantic side. Consequently, the United States "considers it to be an unavoidable duty to request the Government of Panama" to confirm the boundary line fixed by President Loubet by relinquishing its jurisdiction over the territory on the Costa Rican side of the line fixed. As for the White award, the note brushes aside the contention that Chief Justice White exceeded his powers, and insists that Panama and Costa Rica are bound by its faithful execution.

Whether or not the new Administration at Washington reviews the eleventh-hour decision ruling of the former Attorney-General, A. Mitchell Palmer, practically removing all restrictions from the prescription of liquor by physicians, the prohibition forces in Congress are planning to launch an amendment to the enforcement code to block the loophole which Mr. Palmer purported to find. Meanwhile federal prohibition directors have been notified that retail druggists may withdraw whisky from bonded warehouses and distilleries. After May 15, however, the liquor may not pass through wholesale liquor houses, which must wind up their businesses by that time. Any hope that may have been entertained that with the retirement of Mr. Daniels the navy would return to its former custom of serving liquor or wine at mess was destroyed yesterday when Secretary Denby announced that he had no intention of restoring the wine mess.

The refusal of the Secretaries of War and the Navy to overrule the orders of the commanding officers in the Boston district that United States military and naval forces should not be participants in a parade with organizations of Sinn Fein sympathizers has been accorded the support of President Harding.

A marked reduction in prices is reported by the United States Department of Labor, which announces that

there would be no delay in introducing legislation that would amend the laws so as to nullify the Palmer ruling.

Large Dry Majority

They are therefore preparing to act irrespective of any action by the Department of Justice. Even if Harry M. Daugherty, the Attorney-General, fails to reverse the Palmer ruling, the drys in Congress, and the majority in the new Congress is greater than ever before, will initiate legislation which will so amend the enforcement regulations as to render the Palmer ruling inapplicable and obsolete. They intend to bring in an amending bill as soon as Congress convenes, this bill being designed to close the gap where the Palmer ruling has opened it.

Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, declared yesterday that the drys had not been caught napping and that they were not oblivious to the wide gap made by Mr. Palmer in the prohibition

intrenchments. Their belief is that he has delivered a blow which will render the whole prohibition structure subject to collapse if the blow is not countered.

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remain for the completion of this engagement the commission is necessarily occupying itself with the situation.

Germany alleges that she has already paid the full amount in question, but the allied experts put the figure as little higher than 5,000,000,000 marks. The discrepancy probably arises through the German method of including restitution of matériel taken from the Allies in her calculations, but it is maintained that the Allies did not intend that simple restitutions should be regarded as part of the payment. The formidable amount of 12,000,000,000 marks is thus left, and time is short.

It is the duty of the commission to make known the total claims of the Allies before May 1. The decision was taken to proceed with this duty of intimating the whole indebtedness of Germany, irrespective of anything that the Allies and Germany might arrange as a practical measure. Negotiations have now broken down, but even if they are resumed and an agreement is reached regarding the sum Germany will continually pay to the Allies, the commission has still to make known the entire claims.

This does not mean that the claims will be insisted upon. A compromise, such as was suggested in the Paris accord will eventually have to be made.

The effect of the commission's announcement will be rather moral than practical, serving to show the immensity of the damages caused by Germany and the comparative moderation of the Allies. The commission has had an exceedingly difficult task. Each country presented its bill in the figures of its national money, and to convert them into a common quantity is not easy. The actual rate of exchange cannot of course be taken. It is almost certain that there will be easily a different rate before many years have passed.

In the debate taking place at the Chamber of Deputies, on the London Conference, the most notable doings were Mr. Briand's declarations respecting the German proposal to repair the ravaged regions by direct labor and with German material. Mr. Briand stated that Dr. Simons' references to such a scheme were very vague. If the French representatives had listened to them, there would have been neither an ultimatum nor sanctions. A discussion would have been started which would be still continuing. As for the inhabitants of the devastated provinces, they had expressed their disapproval.

Reparations Bill Progresses
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—It was not until 1:30 this morning that the German Reparations (Recovery) Bill, after being somewhat amended, passed through the committee stage in the House of Commons. The amendments provided that the act should come into operation on March 31, and that the bill should not apply to goods imported before April 15, 1921. If it were proved to the satisfaction of the commissioners that the goods had been imported in pursuance of a contract entered into before March 3, 1921.

NEW CABINET TO BE FORMED IN EGYPT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
CAIRO, Egypt (Thursday)—Adli Yeghen Pasha has finally been selected to form a political cabinet to replace the present ministry, which is merely administrative. The existing Cabinet has resigned and the new Cabinet will appoint a delegation to go to London to confer on the basis of Viscount Milner's report. The new Cabinet includes older politicians, all of whom have held office previously in various cabinets, and two former members of the delegation who have succeeded from Zaghlul Pasha, apparently to obtain office.

The natives welcomed Adli's cabinet with quiet enthusiasm, with the exception of one small band, which paraded the streets shouting "Vive l'Angleterre."

The episode is in strong contrast with the anathemas uttered during the last few months.

PHILIP KERR RESIGNS
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Philip Kerr, secretary to Mr. Lloyd George, has resigned.

Philip Henry Kerr, who has retired from the post of secretary to Mr. Lloyd George, was equally well known as editor of The Round Table. He formerly edited The State, South Africa. He is a son of Maj.-Gen. Lord Ralph Kerr and is the heir presumptive of the Marquess of Lothian. He was educated at Birmingham and Oxford and has held various South African posts, including the assistant secretaryship of the Intercolonial Council of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony.

TRACTION ACT TO BE TESTED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—When Gov. N. L. Miller signs the traction bill, it is expected that the city of New York will begin court action against it, questioning its constitutionality. Hiram W. Johnson, retained by Mayor John F. Hylan, to assist John P. O'Brien, corporation counsel, in the traction situation, said yesterday that passage of the bill by the state Senate was evidence of a period of reaction.

MERGER BILL PASSES
MONTPELIER, Vermont—The Boston & Maine merger bill received final passage in the Legislature yesterday. In effect it permits consolidation of all Boston & Maine subsidiary lines in Vermont into a single corporation, subject to jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission.

STRIKE INDICATED IN PACKER TRADES

Representative of Chicago Employees Charges Effort on Part of Employers to Force the Workers to Desert Places

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Balloting by stockyards employees on the question of whether or not a strike shall be called because of wage cuts and changes in working time, was finished yesterday and announcement made by Labor leaders that early returns indicated a sentiment in favor of a strike. A telegram was sent by Dennis Lane, secretary and treasurer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen's Union, to James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, warning him that the packers are making efforts to create "run-away strikes" before the conference to be held in Washington on Monday. The text of the message follows:

"I desire to acquaint you with the fact that the packers, through their superintendents and foremen, are exerting every possible effort to aggravate the workers to the point where they will indulge in runaway strikes before the conference occurs Monday. Today orders were issued in the Armour plants to the employees who refused to vote for the selection of representatives in the so-called cooperative company organization that unless they voted tomorrow they would be discharged.

Intervention Asked

"I appeal to you to immediately request the representatives of the packers, now in Washington, to convey to their clients that they stop all efforts to aggravate the situation pending our conference."

"I respectfully suggest that not an hour be lost in conveying such request to the packers because the situation is critical."

The entire question of whether the packers and their employees are to live up to their agreements with the government is to be put up to the Administration in Washington by the union officials.

Speaking of the returns from the strike vote, Mr. Lane said:

"I have information from practically all points that the sentiment seems to be unanimous in favor of authorizing the international officers to call a strike in the event that the government fails to have the packers return to a compliance with the agreement."

The membership has shown a splendid spirit and maintained most excellent discipline," he continued, "despite the aggravation indulged in by the packers in their attempts to cause run-away strikes and thereby injure our case before the conference at Washington next Monday. The attempt of Armour, Swift and the other packers to lead the public to believe there is any sincerity connected with their so-called cooperative plan between the workers and themselves, stands exposed in all of its nakedness as without any foundation."

"Reducing wages on Monday and then issuing a statement on Tuesday that they intend to establish cooperation, is such a crude and raw attempt at camouflage as to lead to the conclusion that the barons have lost the faculty of diplomacy.

Ready for Conference

"We leave for Washington Saturday at the fact that the issue in the packing house situation has not become complicated, but stands out in the foreground of all the other Labor situations as absolutely clear cut. It is simply this:

"Is the administration going to permit the packers to violate their agreement with the government, to which the butcher workmen and the other organizations employed in the industry are parties?"

This agreement provided for arbitration—public sentiment has always favored arbitration, the workers submitted to arbitration and stayed on the job at the wages fixed by the arbitrator during the war and the high-cost-of-living period following the war. The packers cannot befuddle the issue or gain any sympathy by any allegation that a closed shop exists in this situation, because it does not.

In the agreement with the government there is a provision that neither the packers nor the workers shall discriminate against any workmen or women because of membership or non-membership in the union. Workers in the industry joined the union voluntarily.

Eight-Hour Day Problem

The packers cannot gain any sympathy from Government officials or the general public by any allegation that they cannot take care of business as it fluctuates, because of the eight-hour day, and whenever an emergency arises the workers are required to work in excess of eight hours, but are paid time-and-a-half for such labor. "Of course what the packers want is to get away from all restrictions so they can return to the condition that existed prior to 1917 when the 10- and 12-hour day prevailed.

The handling of this situation by the administration will be watched closely, not only by the organized, but the unorganized wage-earners, farmers and small business men throughout the nation. Because the issue is as clean-cut as it is there has crystallized into the public mind the question of whether the five big packing barons are more powerful than the government.

I am of the opinion that already the employers' movement generally has come to recognize that the packers are so totally wrong, raw and crude in this situation that they are jeopardizing the interest of all em-

ployees by their ruthless attempt to ride roughshod over this government and the workers. The packers' action in this situation is destroying the confidence of the general public in all statements and activities emanating from employers' associations. And I believe that President Harding will be appealed to before this week is over by large employers' associations to compel the packers to return to the Alschuler agreement so as not to jeopardize the interest of the employers throughout the country.

The smaller Chicago packers issued a statement through the American Institute of Meat Packers announcing that most of them had been forced to shut down their plants to avert their losses due to material costs and wage rates under the war-time agreement.

SOVIETS PREPARE TO ATTACK KRONSTADT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—During the last few months the revolutionary committee at Kronstadt, says the Helsingfors correspondent of the "Berlingske Tidende," has rejected the attempts by the Soviet Government to make overtures and offer bribes. The Bolsheviks are now preparing a general attack on Kronstadt and have brought up fresh troops from Moscow.

Meanwhile they are strengthening the lines of fortification around Petro-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Center of revolt
Kronstadt in Gulf of Finland is headquarters of rebellion which Bolsheviks are now attempting to suppress.

grad, especially to the southeast. Kronstadt authorities have issued a manifesto declaring that Nicholas Lenin is the only honest idealist at Moscow, Leon Trotsky, Mr. Zinoviev and others are working only for their own ends.

Attack on Kronstadt

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—Planish refugees from Sestroretsk report that the Bolsheviks are making extensive preparations for a new attack on Kronstadt, four artillery divisions, with 48 4-inch and 6-inch guns, being concentrated between Sestroretsk and Petrograd.

Last night there was a violent artillery duel between the fortresses at Kronstadt, Krasnoy Gorka and Oranienbaum.

MR. HARDING ORDERS DEBS CASE REVIEW

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

President Harding has asked H. M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, to review the case of Eugene V. Debs who is serving a sentence under the Espionage Act in Atlanta Penitentiary.

The President is understood to have acted in response to repeated appeals for another study of the evidence on which Mr. Debs was convicted. A similar review was made several months ago at the direction of President Wilson, who decided against clemency.

The question of a pardon for the Socialist leader was agitated repeatedly during the last campaign, Mr. Harding receiving several requests for general amnesty for persons who violated the Espionage Act by utterances. To all these he replied that he could not approve a general amnesty program but would gladly consider on its merits any specific case called to his attention after inauguration.

CIVIC FUEL YARD A SUCCESS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINDSOR, Ontario—By installing a fuel yard in this city, Windsor's civic authorities estimate they saved the consumer something like \$50,000 this past winter. The city's fuel yard was limited to handling about 10,000 tons, but the coal was sold at prices averaging \$5 less than that charged by regular dealers. The municipal yard was really a venture to meet emergencies which it was thought might arise, but the success of the scheme was so marked that the aldermen and others responsible for the administration of the utility are planning already for a much enlarged venture next winter.

The industrial and transportation committee of the council has asked for an appropriation to extend the yard.

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The handling of this situation by the administration will be watched closely, not only by the organized, but the unorganized wage-earners, farmers and small business men throughout the nation. Because the issue is as clean-cut as it is there has crystallized into the public mind the question of whether the five big packing barons are more powerful than the government.

I am of the opinion that already the employers' movement generally has come to recognize that the packers are so totally wrong, raw and crude in this situation that they are jeopardizing the interest of all em-

BRITISH UNIONIST LEADER RESIGNS

Mr. Bonar Law, Leader of the Unionist Section of Coalition Government, Announces His Resignation to the Premier

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—The House of Commons received a staggering blow today when the Prime Minister announced the resignation of Mr. Bonar Law as leader of the House. Speaking with emotion, Mr. Lloyd George said it was his painful duty to say he had received a letter from Mr. Bonar Law announcing his resignation, in which the latter regretted that he was no longer able to continue his position. He stated that he had been warned to take a long rest by his medical

advisors.

fuel oil were consumed by oil burning locomotives in 1920 as against 35,235,000 barrels in 1919, an increase of 5,547,000 barrels. This increase was greatest in the southwestern Pacific district, with the middle west and southwest ranking second, the northwest next, then the southern district and lastly the eastern. The figures show that only 34,000 barrels were used in the eastern section in 1920 as against 118,000 in 1919; in the southern district 1,034,000 were consumed in 1920 as against 871,000 in 1919.

OBSTACLE TO PACT WITH THE SOVIETS

Although Trade Agreement Is Signed by Britain, Problem of Russian Gold in England Impedes Opening Business

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The signature of the Russian trade agreement has called forth unfavorable comment in the leading newspaper editorials today. The Times states that nobody now pretends that anything can be got from a land which has been under the "dictatorship of the proletariat," except stolen gold and Communist ideas.

Mr. Bonar Law it has been said that he established his position in Parliament by a single speech.

When he took his seat in the House of Commons as member for the Blackfriars division of Glasgow, in 1900, he was almost entirely unknown in the world of politics. Coming originally from New Brunswick, he had made a name and a fortune for himself in Glasgow, and then, like many another successful business man, had decided to devote himself to politics.

He was a lucid speaker, with great "gift for figures," and Glasgow had come to know him well, and appreciated his worth, but his advent at Westminster was not heralded by any stories of brilliant ability in municipal politics such as had, in the case of Joseph Chamberlain, for instance, paved the way to reputation.

A Famous Speech

And so when he came to Westminster, Bonar Law, for a time, attracted little attention. He "sat quietly on a back bench and listened," but took no part in the debates, until one evening a discussion arose on the sugar duties. It was an unpromising subject and an unpromising occasion. The House was bored. The question was clearly one for experts, and the experts took full advantage of it, but ever in the most uninteresting way. Then, at last, Bonar Law saw his opportunity. He got up quietly in his seat, caught the Speaker's eye without difficulty, and began to explain. Within five minutes, the House was all attention. Here, at last, was a real master of his subject, and before he had finished, members were ready to vow that the subject of sugar duties was, after all, one of the most interesting that had ever come before them.

Quick Advancement

Mr. Bonar Law sat down to find himself famous. His reward came quickly, for shortly afterward, he was offered, and accepted the office of parliamentary secretary to the Board of Trade, and thence onward, his progress was steady. Nevertheless, he was not regarded as one of the real leaders of his party, and it was a source of considerable surprise when he succeeded to the leadership of the Unionist Party on the retirement of Mr. Balfour in 1911. Politically, Mr. Bonar Law was a "dark horse," and his choice was due to the acute difference between the Unionist groups supporting the two obvious claimants to the position, J. Austen Chamberlain and Walter Long. As he still occupying his place on the front Opposition bench, his position was a peculiarly difficult one, but Mr. Bonar Law weathered every storm, and on the formation of the Coalition Government in 1915, he became Secretary of State for the Colonies and leader of the House of Commons.

Mr. Bonar Law's record during the war was typical of his whole political career. He did what he had to do efficiently and well. He was a solid pillar of strength in times of stress and difficulty, and his loyalty to Mr. Lloyd George has been unswerving.

"A first-class debater, a first-class expounder of a case, dexterous, skillful, resolute," such was Mr. Balfour's tribute to Mr. Bonar Law some time ago. "He has never," he added, "been moved, for an instant, by the thought of what effect a particular course which he thought it right to adopt would have upon his personal fortunes."

GOVERNOR TO SIGN MARKETING BILLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—Gov. J. A. O. Preus announced yesterday that he would sign all bills in the farmers' program passed by both branches of the state Legislature.

These bills prohibit trading in grain futures, make the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and other exchanges "open" markets and require the establishment of Minnesota "grades" for grain.

There has been considerable doubt about the Governor's attitude on the anti-futures bill. In his message at the beginning of the session, Governor Preus emphasized specifically that the question of anti-futures legislation was one for the National Congress to settle, and that little could be accomplished by one state passing it. The Governor's announcement puts an end, however, to the reports which had gained circulation that he might veto the anti-futures bill.

LOCOMOTIVE OIL CONSUMPTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Returns received by the American Petroleum Institute from railroads of the United States show that 41,772,000 barrels of

LABOR PROBLEM NOT ONE-SIDED

Merchants Association of New York Advises Employers to Deal Moderately With Union Demands—State Action Hinted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That employers now have the opportunity to prove that the assumption is incorrect that they are uniformly arrayed against or antagonistic to labor, and that now is the time for them to make it clear that the interests of management and labor can best be realized through peaceful cooperation, is the conclusion reached in a report on industrial relations made by a special committee and just adopted by the Merchants Association.



The Mender of Roads

There are many roads threading the hillside settlement; they twist and twine, evading heavy grades by winding and looping and negotiating the walls of a steep cañon in a series of switchbacks. Midway to the summit of this thickly wooded hill, most of the roads terminate either in a tree-arched trail or else come to a sudden end in the front or back yard of a house. Of all the smoothly macadamized roads which begin so bravely and beautifully at the foot of the hill there but one which keeps on and on, in constantly increasing up-pitches and tortuous curvings, till it reaches the highest crest of the hill.

And this is the road which Brack loves the best; the road which he tends and mends with most affectionate interest; for it is Brack who is the appointed custodian of this network of hillside thoroughfares. To Brack this responsibility is charged with the utmost importance, for upon him falls the duty of keeping the roads in repair, and Brack is conscientious and faithful.

But even so, there were complaints registered, and those who complained were justified, for he it known that Brack would neglect the more frequented avenues did he learn that the rain had washed down an embankment of earth somewhere along the course of this steepest and hill-topping way over which traffic is ordinarily limited to a chance hiker in quest of a plain-reaching view.

When one feels the call of the open and prefers to take the air along the beaten paths instead of striking out for the wilder sections of these Marin Hills, it is inevitable that Brack will be encountered. His tools are nothing more nor less than the ordinary pick and shovel and when one happens upon this mender of roads, he will pause in his work and survey you with a direct and searching look. If you meet with his approval, and the urge of finishing a certain job is not pressing, Brack will shift the grip upon the handle of his shovel, one fist padding the end, rest his chin upon this pad and strike a pose which is conducive to rattling the comfort.

But if your man is a trifle haughty, or perchance your attention wandering far afield and not mindful of the beauties apparent on all sides, Brack seems to sense that it will not be worth his while to more than pass the time of day with you.

"A fine morning," he will say, pausing long enough for your response. If you merely echo his salutation, omitting all comments about the weather and scenery and present a front which strikes no responsive chord in the road mender's heart, very promptly he will turn his back upon you and diligently wield his pick or pry his shovel.

However, as you come charging down the road, or striding upgrade, your eyes drinking in the glistening lowness of fog upon the leaves of the oak and madroña trees, if you carry within your hand a spray of huckleberry shrub, and if you halt by his side, breathing deeply and fully appreciative of nature's lavish abundance, then will Brack lean upon his shovel handle and fairly radiate pleasure in this early morning contact. His blue eyes will twinkle, the reddish moustache quirks and twitches and his tanned cheeks crinkle with lines which bespeak kindly characteristics.

You had noted the marks of his industry on your way up the road—the loose rocks tossed to one side, a diminutive landslide shoveled away and the sagging hub of a buckeye cut off and thrown down the embankment.

So you compliment him upon his industry and add a word about the fine view one obtains of the valley from this particular elevation.

"Yes, fair to middlin'," replies Brack, "but it ain't only a smudge after what a man sees from the tank road." The tank road is Brack's term for that steepest and hill-topping way.

You say something about how busy he must be in inspecting the network of hillside roads and keeping them cleared of debris during this season of wind and rain.

"Sure it keeps me busy now, but it ain't so bad in the summer. Once they grade up a road and lay one of these here cement beds on to it, why all they gotta do is to turn me loose—I'll sure keep her spick and span. Course when she rains hefty and them banks git all soft and slidey, I asks for help to shovel 'em free o' dirt and rock: but man! Outdoors all day, a-workin' in this bracin' air! Say, I tell you what, 'stead of takin' your amble this way tomorrow mornin', 'possum you hit up the tank road. There's where I'll be shovelin' and I'll show you some party pictures. Good-by. I got quite a piece o' work to do up afore noon." And Brack proceeds to ply his shovel vigorously and to good purpose.

But a storm blew in from the ocean that night and the rain slatted and pelted while the wind swept the clouds over the hill in great billowing masses. There was no abatement of the downpour for the next 48 hours and rivulets tinkled and plashed down the steep slopes of the hillside at a merry rate. You thought of Brack and what a havoc the storm would

wreak in cluttering up and besetting his patrol of roads.

On the first morning after the storm you recalled Brack's invitation to climb the tank road, and thither you direct your course. From a point which is cleared of obstructing trees you see the bulky round object, partially screened by madroña trees, crowning the hill. It is the water tank which serves as a period terminating the tank road. The ascent is decidedly stiff and as you follow the intricate loops and devous windings of the course you are convinced that it would be more to the point if you compared the tank to a question mark instead of a period.

However, there is no need to hurry, and of that you are glad, for many things beckon and the temptation to linger grows stronger the higher up you climb. The rain has freshened the trees and shrubbery, brightened the brakes and ferns, and you discover new spikes of wild iris, the first reddish leaves of Indian fire and an audaciously early stalk of milkmaids blooming in January!

To these things the rain has been a blessing, but you are beginning to note the patches of earth which have availed into the bed of the road, the great bowlder almost blocking passage at an extremely sharp turn, a stump which has fallen clear across the road, and at frequent intervals torrents of rainwater have eroded furrows crosswise to the wheel ruts. For the tank road is paved only to the halfway station on the hillside; the latter and steeper half is just a plain dirt roadbed.

Truly, here is work aplenty for Brack and even as you think of him, you see him working from the top down instead of from the bottom up.

He sees you and gives you greeting, but there is a lack of interest in his attitude—the clearing of the road appears to be of far greater import than a chat with a mere passing acquaintance.

"A bad storm," he says, "and every



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Brack plying his shovel on the tank road

one of my roads 'n mussed up something terrible. I ought be workin' down below there, but which one of them to tackle first I can't never decide—so up here I comes quick, afore this one and that one tells me to do this road first and that road first! It's like all my kids had dirty faces needin' to be washed at once, and it's the tall and quiet one, which ain't yellin' at me, I'm tendin' to first off—else he'll be neglected entirely when the rest of 'em begin to shout. It's my turn now and it's my turn next! Sorry I ain't got the time to show you just where you can see the finest sights from the hill top—but any minute I'm lookin' for to be called down below where I'll be busier all get-out for a whole week afore gettin' back to this here tank road."

You try to picture a family of children, each clamoring to be the first to have its face washed, and your imagination refutes Brack's comparison; but you do not argue the point with him. You watch him for a brief moment and you recall instances when he has been complained about for neglecting the lower and more frequently used roads.

Now, as you look about, and revel in the charms through which this steepest and hill-topping way leads you, you understand why Brack prefers to first "wash the face of the tall and quiet one."

The Opening Chorus

Until yesterday only a robin and a pair of blue jays, advance scouts of the birds' spring migration, were in evidence. Today the whole army is here, to judge from the chorus that greeted the dawn in the suburbs. Just before the blue of night had quite paled to gray, a rooster crowed half-heartedly. Three others echoed his salute in varying pitches of chanticleer baritone. Silence. Then, as if by a concerted signal all the birds in the neighborhood, and there must have been half a hundred within earshot, began to sing. Such a dissonant chorus of warblings, peeps, chitterings and chirps! In the medley one could distinguish the robin's mellow whistle, the swallow's twittering, and the gabbling of the blue jay. Suddenly, out of the shrill drumming of sound soared the versatile song of the thrush, just as Scriabin designs his theme to soar out of the tonal welter at the climax of "The Poem of Ecstasy." Thrice the thrush lifted up his glad trill. Then silence. Throughout the forenoon no more bird voices were heard, apart from the squabbling of the sparrows. Here and there among the leafless branches of the trees could be seen flashes of blue, the joys of yesterday prospecting for a spring home site.

The right order in time of the days is now, broadly speaking, established.

THE NEW CAMBRIDGE SHAKESPEARE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

They fall into six groups (briefly tabulated by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch) from before 1595 to 1596, then in a series of sections covering two years, three years, and three sections of four years each. "The Tempest" comes in the last category. It is placed first in the new edition, merely to preserve the original sequence in the first editions, and the decision was surely right.

The new edition lifts from the central luminary many bushels of conscientious pedantry; and its editors nobly fulfill the true office of criticism, which is to quicken perception by interpretation. And incidentally, it fails to be observed what an extraordinary witness to the great qualities of the poet resides in the survival of his works as we know them. A playwright, writing often carelessly, often composing at great speed under pressure of circumstances, carries his

N. E. Gaffey

2

William Gaffey

3

William Gaffey

4

William Gaffey

5

William Gaffey

Five genuine Shakespeare autographs

No. 1 is from Shakespeare's mortgage, 1612-13; 2, from Mr. Malone's plate II, No. 10; 3, from the first brief of Shakespeare's will; 4, from the second brief of the will and 5 from the third brief of the will.

manuscript (the ink scarce dried) to the theater, where it is divided among the players, or each actor copies out his part, and the original manuscript becomes the prompt copy, upon which emendations are scrawled, and from which lines and passages are deleted. The author himself takes no more interest in his manuscript. "The copyright (as we call it) of his plays belonged to the theater or company for which they were written: and he never troubled himself or anybody to collect, correct, and print them. They were first gathered and given to the world by two fellow actors, John Heminge and Henry Condell, late in 1623." Dramatists, excepting Ben Jonson, did not appeal to the public by means of publication.

In spite, then, of all neglect, indifference, chance and change, and printers' errors, Shakespeare remained and still remains, indestructible; in despite, also, of generations of critics and commentators and schoolmasters, the plays and poetry of Shakespeare are still the dearest and the most delightful heritage of English-speaking people. And here might not one put in a plea for the hapless students of English literature, who, in some universities (though not at Cambridge) are still required to win by rote an interminable waste of bootless lore about Shakespeare, to the almost complete obscuration of the splendor, passion, beauty and jollity of the plays themselves? After all, the most of Shakespeare is authentic enough; if in the play the effect which the playwright intended is achieved, it suffices; and the rest (if one may dare to say so) does not, in fact, very much matter.

Both these discoveries are thoroughly trustworthy, inasmuch as they accord with the known facts that Shakespeare was a practical playwright, writing wholly for the theater. Many years of labor have been bestowed upon the minute analysis of the text of Shakespeare by the learned, who have rather ignored the conditions under which he worked, and tended (perhaps unconsciously) to assume that the poet wrote directly for publication and corrected his proofs in the modern manner. These love's labors are not lost, but in the circumstances they lead and can lead no whither; unless, indeed, it may be said that by a process of elimination and by the maintenance of steady research, they made possible the return to reality of the latest explorers.

Pedantry Swept Away

Nevertheless, it is obvious to the student that the Cambridge University Press edition does in fact sweep into limbo and abolish a whole library of Shakespearean notes, annotations, various readings, emendations, angry arguments, theories, conjectures; and particularly and especially, as one hopes, that unfortunate, ugly and purely hypothetical reconstruction of the poet's private life out of evidence ostensibly contained in his published works. Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, with his admirable taste and customary good sense, observes that "we should be cautious, too, in listening to those who, all so variously, utilize the Sonnets to construct fancy histories of Shakespeare's personal life and actual experience . . . It is mere guesswork to say that because Shakespeare writes this or that in 'Lear' or the Sonnets, therefore this or that must have happened in his private life to account for his writing just so."

And Sir Arthur goes on to remark how very much better than "to hunt down the man who enjoined to be written over his grave: 'Good friend, for Jesus sake forbear . . .'" it is to try to trace, in the sequence of his works, the poet's development as an artist.

The right order in time of the days is now, broadly speaking, established.

ALONG FLORIDA BYWAYS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

the silence and isolation grew more and more impressive. Trees and matted vines arched above. Ropes of moss hung in loops and pendants. Indian huts were less frequent. We sat up erect in the gliding canoe and grew alert and taciturn, like Jim.

But we had no sense of direction among the gleaming water paths and the shores that were bewilderingly similar. Swarms of midgets danced before us. Bright-colored flies sucked the waxy sweetness from rank, exotic blossoms. Suddenly Jim pointed back. We caught our breath at the sight of a huge, bright-colored reptile sunning itself in the sand. A dip of the paddle, and we rounded a sharp turn, darting away through the bright, close stillness.

After the Everglades, the great pine wood seemed fresh and wholesome. We found gay little springs bubbling out of moss-lined caverns. Jessamine wreathed its yellow bells over festoons of gray moss. Scarlet and gold humming-birds flashed like delicate wood sprites before some honeyed bloom. We found eerie air gardens of ferns and grasses springing from the upper sides of mossed oak limbs. Wild turkeys slid through the bushy lowlands, and whip-poor-wills called about our camp in the long, soft evenings.

Early springs brings its array of poets walking along the roads to smell the air and count the buds and leaves: there goes one muttering to himself, "spring, the sweet spring, is the year's pleasant king," and he tells us how the birds are all singing "cuckoo, jug-jug, tw-witt-a-wo." Now no bird except a parrot or those impudent mynas at the zoo is capable of saying "ing-ing" any more than "bottle-bottle" and yet we are content that the poem should be given its place in the Oxford Book of English Verse. A later poet in the long procession is whispering an even better known sentiment, one that is so well known as to make it quite indefensible to quote it unless you are a schoolmaster teaching Latin verse. "Now then, Smith," you say, "what have I always told you was 'Locksley Hall' meter?" and Smith does not reply. "Well, Smith, be so good as to quote me a line of 'Locksley Hall' so that we may have an example of the meter in question" and as Smith is still sphinx-like you say with singsong emphasis:

"In the spring the young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love, that is 'Locksley Hall' meter, Smith." It is also very hackneyed. Another example of "Locksley Hall" meter and an equally true statement of fact, as the state of the roads today proves to us, is: "In the spring the young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love, that is 'Locksley Hall' meter, Smith." It is also very hackneyed. Another example of "Locksley Hall" meter and an equally true statement of fact, as the state of the roads today proves to us, is: "In the spring the young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love, that is 'Locksley Hall' meter, Smith." It is also very hackneyed. Another example of "Locksley Hall" meter and an equally true statement of fact, as the state of the roads today proves to us, is: "In the spring the young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love, that is 'Locksley Hall' meter, Smith." It is also very hackneyed. 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HUGHES MANIFESTO IS UNEQUIVOCAL

United States, in Disclosing Text of the Note to Panama, Defines Duties and Obligations as Guarantor of Pledges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—That halfway measures and vacillation have gone by the board, and that a vigorous policy has been inaugurated in dealing with South and Central American affairs, was indicated clearly by the publication, by the Department of State yesterday, of the American note to Panama, sent on Tuesday, demanding the immediate carrying out of the Loubet and White awards in regard to the boundary disputes between Panama and Costa Rica.

The note sent by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, to Panama, has in it all the elements of an ultimatum. It points out that the United States is the guarantor of the political independence and territorial integrity of Panama, and that in order to discharge this obligation this government must abide by its obligations.

It is necessary for this government, the note said, to insist that Panama abide by the previous boundary awards, both for the sake of Panama itself and for the maintenance of peace in Central America. The claim of Panama that she is not bound by the White award is brushed away in the State Department note, which asks the Panama Government to take immediate steps, through the appointment of a commission of engineers, to put the award into effect. The claim that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States went beyond his jurisdiction is also brushed aside.

Obligation Binding

"This government," the note said, "considers it to be an unavoidable duty to request the Government of Panama at once to take steps to confirm the boundary line (as defined by the Loubet award) by relinquishing its jurisdiction over the territory on the Costa Rican side of the line."

This obligation on the part of Panama, Secretary Hughes said, is binding and immediate, as there never was any question with regard to boundary on the Pacific side from the time of the Loubet award. Turning to the Atlantic side, the Secretary of State declared that the obligation to abide by the White award was equally clear and did not admit of a demur or on the part of Panama.

The award of Chief Justice White is "definite and unmistakable," and "this government finds no basis for the contention that the arbitration exceeded his powers, and his award, according to the express terms of the Porras-Anderson Treaty, became a 'perfect and compulsory treaty between the high contracting parties' and both Panama and Costa Rica bound themselves to its faithful execution and waived all claims against it."

Text of Hughes Note

The text of the note follows: "The Government of the United States has been advised by the American Legation in Panama of the receipt from the Government of Panama of a note dated March 4 in which, after referring to the efforts of the Costa Rican Government to evict Panama from its possession of Coto, and to the invasion by Costa Rica of the territory on the east of the Sixaol River, the Government of Panama requests a declaration of the manner in which the Government of the United States understands its obligations toward Panama in relation to these events and in the light of the first article of the Hay-Bunau Varilla Treaty. The Government of Panama states that the territorial and political integrity of the republic has been affected by what it terms the acts of illegal warfare committed by the Government of Costa Rica."

Duty Under Treaty

"By Article 1 of the Hay-Bunau Varilla Treaty, it is provided that the Government of the United States 'guarantees and will maintain the independence of the Republic of Panama.' The Government of the United States fully recognizes the obligation thus assumed, and its recent communications to the governments of Panama and Costa Rica have been dictated not only by its manifest interest in the maintenance of peace, but by its recognition of its duty in the circumstances disclosed. The Government of Panama cannot fail to realize that in order that the Government of the United States may fully perform its obligations under the treaty, it must advise itself as to the extent of the sovereignty of the Republic of Panama, and hence of the territorial limits of Panama. It follows that the Government of the United States deems it necessary to inquire fully into the merits of a controversy which relates to the boundary of the Republic of Panama. This government has no doubt that the Government of Panama will also recognize that there is implicit in the provisions of the Hay-Bunau Varilla Treaty an undertaking on the part of Panama to observe faithfully its international obligations."

The guarantee given to the Republic of Panama by the United States is, obviously, conditioned upon that performance.

Agreement Cited

"It appears that the question which has been raised by the Government of Panama with respect to the boundary between Panama and Costa Rica has two aspects. (1) With respect to what may be termed the Pacific side of the Cordillera, and (2) with respect to the Atlantic side. The Government of the United States deems

it to be beyond controversy that the boundary line of the Pacific side was determined by the arbitral award of His Excellency, the President of the French Republic, on the 11th of September, 1900. The line of the Pacific side, as thus determined, was unequivocally accepted by both the Republic of Panama and the Republic of Costa Rica in the Porras-Anderson Treaty of March 17, 1910. In Article 1 of that treaty it is stated that the Republic of Panama and the Republic of Costa Rica 'consider that the boundary between their respective territories designated by the arbitral award of His Excellency, the President of the French Republic, the 11th of September, 1900, is clear and indisputable in the region of the Pacific from Punta Burica to a point beyond Cerro Pando on the central Cordillera near the ninth degree of north latitude.'

Breach of Treaty Shown

"Notwithstanding this fact, the Government of Panama apparently has taken no steps to fulfill its obligation to recognize the territory on the Costa Rican side of that line as subject to the jurisdiction of the Government of Costa Rica, but has continued to exercise jurisdiction over the territory beyond that boundary until the present time. It is to be observed that it is in that territory, belonging to Costa Rica, that Coto is situated. Because of the obligations and special interests of the Government of the United States, because of the obligations on the part of Panama, and because of the earnest desire of this government that the Government of Panama shall maintain the most friendly relations with its neighbors in order that its own welfare and prosperity may be enhanced, and that its territorial and political integrity may be free from attack, this government considers it to be an unavoidable duty to request the Government of Panama at once to take steps to confirm the boundary line from Punta Burica to a point in the central Cordillera north of Cerro Pando, near the ninth degree of north latitude, by relinquishing its jurisdiction over the territory on the Costa Rican side of that line, as defined by the Loubet award, and by transferring such jurisdiction to the Government of Costa Rica in an orderly manner."

Atlantic Side Boundary

"The controversy which remained, after the award of His Excellency, the President of the French Republic, the 11th of September, 1900, is clear and indisputable in the region of the Pacific from Punta Burica to a point beyond Cerro Pando on the central Cordillera, near the ninth degree of north latitude, have not been able to reach an agreement in respect to the interpretation which ought to be given to the arbitral award as to the rest of the boundary line, and for the purpose of settling their said disagreements agreed to submit to the decision of the Honorable the Chief Justice of the United States, who will determine, in the capacity of arbitrator, the question: What is the boundary between Costa Rica and Panama under and most in accordance with the correct interpretation and true intention of the award of the President of the French Republic made the 11th of September, 1900?

Article of Paris
"Article 1. The Republic of Costa Rica and the Republic of Panama, although they consider that the boundary between their respective territories designated by the arbitral award of His Excellency, the President of the French Republic, the 11th of September, 1900, is clear and indisputable in the region of the Pacific from Punta Burica to a point beyond Cerro Pando on the central Cordillera, near the ninth degree of north latitude, have not been able to reach an agreement in respect to the interpretation which ought to be given to the arbitral award as to the rest of the boundary line, and for the purpose of settling their said disagreements agreed to submit to the decision of the Honorable the Chief Justice of the United States, who will determine, in the capacity of arbitrator, the question: What is the boundary between Costa Rica and Panama under and most in accordance with the correct interpretation and true intention of the award of the President of the French Republic made the 11th of September, 1900?

Article of Paris Cited

"In order to decide this the arbitrator will take into account all the facts, circumstances, and considerations which may have a bearing upon the case as well as the limitation of the Loubet award expressed in the letter of His Excellency, Mr. Delcas, Minister of Foreign Relations of France to His Excellency Wenor Peralta, Minister of Costa Rica in Paris, of the 23rd of November, 1900, that this boundary line must be drawn within the confines of the territory in dispute as determined by the convention of Paris between the Republic of Costa Rica and the Republic of Colombia of the 20th of January, 1886."

"Both Panama and Costa Rica explicitly agreed to abide by the award. Its conclusive character was defined by Article VII of the treaty, as follows:

"Article VII. The award, whatever it be, shall be held as a perfect and compulsory treaty between the high contracting parties. Both high contracting parties bind themselves to the faithful execution of the award, and waive all claims against it."

"The boundary line between the two republics as finally fixed by the arbitrator shall be deemed the true line, and his determination of the same shall be final, conclusive and without appeal."

Engineers' Commission Urged

"The Government of the United States therefore feels compelled to urge upon the Government of Panama in the most friendly but most earnest manner, that it conclude, without delay, arrangements with the Government of Costa Rica for the appointment of the commission of engineers provided for by the terms of Article VII of the Porras-Anderson Treaty in order that the boundary line laid down by the decision of Chief Justice White may be physically laid down in a permanent manner and in accordance with the findings of the award."

"It is to be hoped that the Government of Panama will recognize that motives of true and impartial friendship for the governments of Panama and Costa Rica prompt the making of these representations to the Government of the United States would view with apprehension a continuance of this

award of the Chief Justice of the United States, since these reasons are expressed with the utmost clearness in his decision. In an elaborate opinion, the Chief Justice of the United States dealt with the terms of submission, his jurisdiction as arbitrator under the submission, and with the line which should be drawn defining the boundary between Panama and Costa Rica from the Cordillera to the Atlantic. The award of the Chief Justice is definite and unmistakable.

Jurisdiction Not Exceeded

"The Government of the United States has noted with deep concern the statement contained in the communication addressed by the Panamanian Minister for Foreign Affairs to the American Legation on March 8, to the effect that the action taken by the Government of Panama in retiring its military forces from Coto, 'should not be interpreted in any case as implied recognition of the White award, which the executive power, the legislative Assembly and the people of Panama have jointly refused to accept since 1914, the year in which it was rendered.' This government understands that in refusing to accept the award of the Chief Justice of the United States the Government of Panama has urged that the Chief Justice exceeded his jurisdiction as arbitrator. This government, mindful of its duty to this contention in order that it may fully discharge its obligation in the circumstances and with the utmost regard for the interests of Panama and the earnest desire that her just rights should be maintained, has been unable to find any ground upon which this contention can be advanced.

Duty Fully Recognized

"In dealing with the Loubet award, the Chief Justice of the United States, under the express terms of Article 1 of the Porras-Anderson Treaty had regard to the limitation expressed in the letter of His Excellency Mr. Delcas of the 23rd of November, 1900, to which Article 1 refers, 'that this boundary line must be drawn within the confines of the territory in dispute as determined by the convention of Paris between the Republic of Costa Rica and the Republic of Colombia of the 20th of January, 1886.' Finding that the line of boundary of the previous award from Punta Mona to the Cordillera was not within the matter in dispute or within the disputed territory as determined by the convention of 1886, the arbitrator treated that line as non-existing and it was then incumbent upon the arbitrator to substitute a line which was 'most in accordance with the correct interpretation and true intention of the former award.' This duty of the arbitrator arising from the treaty was fully recognized in the statement submitted to him on behalf of the Republic of Panama and it is set forth by the arbitrator in his opinion that his power and duty in this respect were conceded by both parties.

Explicit Adjudication

"The Chief Justice explicitly adjudicated that the boundary between the two countries 'most in accordance with the correct interpretation and true intention' of former award was a line which he defined as starting at the mouth of the Sisala River in the Atlantic and thence, as described, to the point near the ninth degree of north latitude, 'beyond Cerro Pando' referred to in Article 1 of the Porras-Anderson Treaty, and that line was recognized as the proper boundary between Panama and Costa Rica in an orderly manner.

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THREE SIDES IN RAILROAD ISSUE

Argument on Plea for 10 Per Cent Rate Increase Finds Industry, Operators and Labor at Odds on the Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Developments in the railroad situation in New England have resulted in definitely establishing a three-cornered controversy as to what should be done to relieve the financial condition of the roads. Arguments before the special committee of New England governors, with which the railroads have filed a plea of a 10 per cent increase in passenger and freight rates coincident with the announcement of a wage cut, have brought forth protests against the tariff increase from commercial and industrial quarters, while objection of the employees to the wage reduction has been equally insistent.

The objective of the special committee of the chief executives of the New England States, consisting of representative groups of five from each state, is to first establish that an emergency exists. If it is decided that this is so, the committee's next task is to determine whether the emergency should be met in the manner urged by the railroad executives.

That labor costs represent 65 per cent of the fixed expenditures of the railroads, and that, being such an important element, labor should accept wage reductions as the first step toward readjustment, has been one of the leading arguments at the hearings held thus far. On this the railroad executives and representatives of industry and commerce appear to be of one mind, the latter, however, holding that the wage cut is the solution, and the rate raise unnecessary in view of it. The burden of proof is left to the railway unions, whose representatives did not appear during the sitting of the committee in Boston.

Industry's Stand

Industry and commerce, in taking its stand against the 10 per cent increase, expressed general doubt about the efficiency of operation and management of the roads, pointing out, also, that another raise in rates would result in driving freight to motor truck traffic rather than adding to railroad income. Edgar J. Rich, counsel for the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, suggested that the activities of the railroads be extended in the two directions of studying the possibilities of improving service at lower rates in order to acquire more business, and prosecuting the question of wage scales before the Railroad Labor Board. Representation for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad was counseled as the only way in which the credit of that road can be restored and its present situation adjusted. Another suggestion was that the Interstate Commerce Commission be appealed to to investigate the situation and prescribe a remedy.

Presenting the case for the railroads of New England, in general, and for his road in particular, James H. Hustis, president of the Boston & Maine, declared that unless the credit of all the railroads is restored "there is only one alternative—government ownership and general taxation." He placed considerable emphasis on readjustment in wage and working conditions.

Present Conditions

"The employees must," Mr. Hustis asserted, "and I believe generally do, recognize that their present compensation is based on war conditions and that these abnormal conditions also resulted in establishing and standardizing certain working rules and conditions which are not compatible with the economical and efficient operation to which the public is now entitled. They know, too, that the public interest in the subject is constantly growing."

The nationalization of the railroads during the war, creating, as it did, supercontrol at Washington, resulted in seriously impairing the relations which did and must exist between management and men. This must be corrected if the public is to be properly served. If private operation is to endure railroad credit must be restored, and, in doing this, consideration must be given not only to the shipper and the employee but also to the stockholder. If the money necessary for future development is to be obtained from the public through the sale of either stocks or bonds, both of these classes of security must be assured fair returns."

REFORMS WILL NOT SATISFY KOREANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The people of Korea are fully determined to continue their revolutions in Korea until their country is completely free from Japanese domination, according to Henry Chung, member of the Korean commission in the United States. His people, Mr. Chung said, are not looking for reforms from Japan; they are thinking in terms of independence.

"So long as there is a Korean left in Korea there will be a cry for independence," Mr. Chung declared. "Japan has continued to use the bayonet to crush the independence movement; in order to continue this human butchery, she sent another division of soldiers to Korea last month, but that does not lessen Korea's determination to fight for liberty."

"Things may look smooth from the surface in Korea, but in reality the independence movement is stronger today than it was in the spring of 1919. Then it was largely under the control of the richer class of the country,

Today, however, it is the work of the common man—the farmer, the mechanic and the small merchant.

"Japan, with her brutality, has made revolutionists out of peaceful inhabitants. If there ever were a nation incapable of ruling others, that nation is Japan. Her record in Korea is incontestable testimony that she possesses none of the qualities of a ruling nation. Bewildered at the courage, ability and patriotism of the Koreans and her utter incompetence to face the situation created largely through her own greed and treachery, Japan at present sits upon the safety valve while the boilers beneath her crack from expansive pressure."

NEW YORK CENTRAL WANTS CUT AT ONCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The New York Central Railroad's petition for permission to reduce wages of its skilled workers is expected to be in the hands of the Railway Labor Board in Chicago today. Since this will probably be the test case upon which the various roads announcing wage cuts will base their procedure, it is of interest that the Central, regardless of Labor's rejection of them, asks permission to put the reductions into effect at once, in advance of a hearing, agreeing to reimburse the men if the board's final ruling should make it necessary.

It was denied yesterday that men on a division of the Central Railroad of New Jersey had accepted a wage cut; they merely agreed to abide by the decision of the men on the main line. So far there has been nothing but rejections from employees acting as a system.

G. A. R. COMMANDER DENOUNCES HYPHENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—In a speech delivered before the Service Club here, William A. Ketcham, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, denounced the practice which, he said, seems to prevail in the United States of permitting unpatriotic speakers and propagandists to spread the doctrines of hyphenated Americanism. He spoke particularly against the teachings of von March, Daniel O'Callaghan and Oswald Garrison Villard.

DR. ZAYAS CHOSEN PRESIDENT OF CUBA

HAVANA, Cuba—Dr. Alfredo Zayas y Alfonso, who was elected President of Cuba in the partial elections held on Tuesday, said later that he expected to have sufficient support in the National Congress to offset the threatened Liberal congressional strike. He hopes to form a government to take office on May 20 and will endeavor to unite the

THE BIBLE OF TWO INAUGURATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

When Jacob Morton eagerly accepted the place of marshal of the parade held in connection with the inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States, he probably would have smiled indulgently if some one had prophesied to him:

"Brother Morton, 122 years hence, when these United States are inaugurating their twenty-ninth President, once more will your name appear in the accounts of that auspicious ceremony, and with words of commendation for your deeds this day."

Such a prophecy would have been true. In the year 1921 it has come to pass that the name of Jacob Morton again enters the history of the inaugurations. For it was by the hand of Jacob Morton that the Bible which Warren Gamaliel Harding, recently raised to the degree of Master Mason, had when taking oath of office as President, was first brought into such use.

Jacob Morton's name entered the account of that first inauguration because some one else forgot, and because Jacob Morton remembered. Some one else forgot to provide a Bible upon which Washington's hand might rest while the oath was administered to him. Discovery of the omission was not made until the parade which Jacob Morton led had drawn up in front of the City Hall, New York. There, on Wall Street, near Nassau, where the United States Sub-Treasury building now stands, were gathered not only Brother Morton and his parade, but the Congress of the United States, and all the notables of state and city.

The War of the Revolution was over. Throughout the country peace reigned. In all hearts there was the same jubilation which years later was to rain down among those same streets the white paper revelry of another peace. The soldier whose inspired leadership had fired the hope of the colonists until at last it glowed in victory was ready now to become their first President.

Everything, in fact, was ready, except that Bible. And there had to be one. For a breathless moment or two the Hon. Robert R. Livingston, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, who led the ceremonies, and those who, with him, realized what was missing, stood in a kind of daze. No one had brought a Bible, no one had one tucked away in a pocket. There had to be an oath, and an oath without a Bible was impossible.

How long the country waited for its first President before Jacob Morton came to the rescue of the forgetful committee history does not say. It was fortunate that Brother Morton was marshal for that place gave him a point of vantage close to the center of the proceedings. From this proximity he observed that something had

"seen the dilemma they were in," which is surely a mild manner of describing it, the marshal, who was also master of St. John's Lodge, remarked that he could procure the altar Bible of that lodge. Here Masonic history once more says much in little: "Chancellor Livingston begged him to do so. Did he not say, perhaps, 'Fine! Run!' Upon which we may imagine the marshal forsaking his place as such, and as master of St. John's Lodge elbowing his way through the crowd and rushing down Wall Street to the corner of Water Street, where, in the Old Coffee House, St. John's Lodge held its meetings.

"On this sacred volume, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1789, in the City of New York, was administered to George Washington, the first President of the United States of America, the oath to support the Constitution of the United States. This important ceremony was performed by the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, the Honorable Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of the State."

Going back to written history, we find that "the Bible was brought, and the ceremony proceeded. When the stately Washington had finished repeating the oath, with his right hand resting on the open book and his head bowed in reverential manner,

engraved portrait of King George II, but that which is so dear to the heart of every Mason is the inserted second page. Beautifully engraved and remarkably legible even at this date are the lines:

"On this sacred volume, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1789, in the City of New York, was administered to George Washington, the first President of the United States of America, the oath to support the Constitution of the United States. This important ceremony was performed by the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, the Honorable Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of the State."

"He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God."

Those who appreciate the new President's sincere desire, as an American citizen and a brother of the Masonic fraternity, to serve God humbly, it is complete, including the Apocrypha. To the Bible student, it is a mine of unusual interest, not only because it includes those books which are omitted from the modern print-

HEALTH CENTER BILL PROTESTED

Amendment Offered to Sections of New York Measure to Prevent Examination or Medical Treatment Without Consent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Advocates of medical freedom are protesting against certain provisions of a bill to establish so-called health centers throughout this State, under authority of the state Health Department. The bill has been introduced in the Senate and referred to the Finance Committee.

The provision "for cooperation with the state Department of Education in securing proper medical supervision and medical inspection for school children and assisting in providing the facilities to enable practitioners to secure adequate treatment for all school children showing physical defects or disease" is the first to which objection is made.

Many citizens feel that it is not only their right but their duty to guard their children's welfare themselves, in the way they believe most efficacious, and they deny the right of the State to take such duties and privileges from them. They consider it their right to see that their children have the treatment which they consider best.

To another provision exception is taken on the ground it is an infringement of individual liberty which is guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. This is the section empowering the State "to employ, within the limits of its appropriations, public health nurses for the discovery of cases of communicable or other diseases, for the visitation of such cases and of patients discharged from the health center hospital or from any other part of such health center, and for the performance of such other duties as may seem proper."

This is construed to give public health nurses and others the right to compel medical examination of adults, even without their consent. This, it is contended, encroaches on the well-defined rights of citizens of the United States.

An amendment has been offered to these sections, reading that "this act shall not be construed to compel any adult to receive physical examination or medical treatment without his consent, nor construed to compel any minor to receive the same whose parent or guardian objects thereto."

FRiENDSHIP URGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—The future of civilization rests on the continued, combined effort of the two great English-speaking nations, resisting every effort to separate them.

John Sturt, perhaps the most unusual illustration is a large folded map, inserted between the testaments and showing Israel as allotted among the 12 tribes, and the travels of Jesus.

Records of the lodge show that the Bible was presented to it by Jonathan Hampton on November 23, 1787, the night he was made master. Since then it has been used as the lodge altar Bible, while thousands of Fellow Craft candidates have been made Master Masons. The lodge, however, is now contemplating the advisability of removing the Bible from its place of safety only on rare and most important occasions.

When Washington took the oath of office he rested his right hand on the closing verse of Genesis 49 and most of the verses of Genesis 50. Examination of these pages, now skillfully preserved with transparent silk, would indicate that no significance could be attached to them in connection with the ceremony.

But Mr. Harding chose a verse for his own use. It was this verse which

new President says and does which raises beyond criticism, on the score of self-esteem, Mr. Harding's desire to use the Bible made illustrious by one of the nation's founders. There may be in the selection of the verse from Micah an indication of the belief that true greatness is inherent in the desire to walk humbly with God. This is especially clear to a Mason, and as a Mason Mr. Harding knows that mere persons, like things, are instruments in the plan of the Divine Architect, and those instruments are ideas.

How completely George Washington, the man, has become an idea in the nation's consciousness is illustrated by the stanza which is lettered on the cover of the St. John's Lodge Bible:

Faith stretched her wings and with her trumpet blew.

Great Washington is near. What praise is due?

What title shall he have? He paused—

and said:

"Not one—his name alone, strikes every

title dead."

have in the past."

New Spring Fashions

Presenting the Choicest of the Modes to Prevail Throughout the Oncoming Season.

COATS SUITS DRESSES MILLINERY

Charmingly adapted to the needs of an exacting clientele, and fully up to the high standard of this store. See the special Spring offerings.

KAUFMANN & BAER CO.

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New Fur Chokers

Beautiful soft pelts of the very highest grade—attractively priced.

Hudson Bay Sable Chokers \$65.00
Stone Marten Chokers \$35.00 and \$39.00

New Fox Chokers—blue, platinum grey, slate grey \$85.00 and \$95.00.

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Nobby wearables—Hats to Shoes—and equally new and attractive things for the household and even the garden and lawn. This is the time for spring planning.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

"TRUWOOL"—The Suit of the Hour

Its popularity increases daily. More than twice as many women are buying "Truwool" this spring, as did last. They are becoming almost indispensable in the feminine wardrobe—serving where dressy suits cannot, yet capable of going almost anywhere that the finest suit can go. At Horne's only, in Pittsburgh—\$25.00 upward.

JOSEPH HORNE CO.

PITTSBURGH

Suit Your Own Taste
You can make
INSTANT POSTUM

in the cup, strong or mild as best pleases you.
This richly flavored meal-time drink is moderate in cost as well as convenient and satisfying.

There's a Reason
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS

NEW MAINE RAILROAD
BANGOR, Maine—The heart of the dense forests above Moosehead Lake is to be penetrated by a railroad line for the Great Northern Lumber Company from Schoonock to St. John Pond, 15 miles north. The line is to be of regulation broad gauge and will facilitate the getting out of lumber in the St. John River headway water region, which ordinarily would be floated down the river.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1921

FACTORY CONTROL BY ITALIAN LABOR

Bill Dealing With Syndical Control by Workers Over Administration of Factories Will Be Submitted to Chamber

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—It will be remembered how the Italian workmen, last September, in Milan and Turin, seized the factories; and how the government intervened in the strife between workers and owners, which had become alarmingly threatening. Mr. Giolitti decided to ride with the workers, and drafted his own solution of the difficulty, dealing not only with the economic aspect of it, connected with the demand for higher wages, but also with its wider political features. A decree was issued by which a committee, formed by representatives of labor and factory owners, in equal numbers, was instituted for the purpose of studying the problem of the syndical control by the workers over the administration of factories, so as to enable the government to submit to Parliament a complete scheme of law dealing with the matter.

But no ground for an agreement was found by the committee of workers and owners, the workers' claims in matters pertaining to their engagement and dismissal having proved a great stumbling block. All possibilities of reaching an agreement having so failed, the Confederation of Labor appealed to Mr. Giolitti. And Mr. Giolitti intrusted Mr. Lapriola, Minister of Labor, and Mr. Alessio, Minister of Industry and Commerce, with the task of drafting a legislative scheme to be submitted to Parliament. The scheme is now ready, after two months' work, and the Minister of Industry and Commerce has submitted it to the Superior Council of Labor previous to its being taken up by the Cabinet Council for approval preparatory to its final discussion in Parliament.

Main Features of Scheme

Article 1. Factory control by the workers is established for the purpose of making the workers cognizant of the real conditions of the industry they are engaged in; of promoting an improvement in the workers' technical knowledge and in their moral and economic conditions; of insuring the observance of all the laws aiming at the protection of the working classes; of advising improvements in the methods of production.

Art. 2. This control shall be organized for each separate class of industry, for the following in particular: metallurgical, metallurgical, textile, chemical, electrical, transportation by land and water, building, mining and quarrying, hotel and the like. It shall not extend to any of the industries which are being managed by the state. All newly established enterprises for a period of four years, and all those employing fewer than 60 workers shall likewise be exempted.

Electing Control Committee

Art. 3. All those who are engaged in each class of industry, provided they be of age, shall elect, according to the proportional method, a control committee composed of nine members, of which six shall be elected by the manual laborers, three by the engineers, administration employees, and technical directors. This committee shall be renewed every third year.

Art. 4. This committee shall nominate two or more delegates, chosen among the personnel, for the purpose of carrying out all supervision and making reports.

Art. 5. Through their own delegates the control committee will have the right of obtaining all the data that may be necessary to become acquainted with the purchase methods and cost of raw materials; way in which each industry is financed; cost of production, excluding all that may concern factory secrets; workers' wages; observance of all laws for the protection of workers, and rules and regulations concerning the assumption of work into, and their dismissal from service.

Art. 6. Factory owners are entitled to have a maximum of two of their representatives witness the meetings of the control committee. These representatives may make remarks and require that the same be put down into the meetings' reports and the right shall be recognized to them of also violating the disclosure in said reports, or otherwise, of any such information as might prove detrimental to the interests of the industry especially concerned.

Should negotiations with the workers' committee become necessary, factory owners have the right of nominating similar committees of their own for said purpose, and articles 7, 8, 9, set forth how said committees shall be made up. The difficult matter concerning the reception of workers into, and their dismissal from service, the object of articles 10 and 11.

Owners' Reservations

During the debate upon the above scheme of law, which occurred before the Superior Council of Labor, the representatives of the owners raised special opposition to articles 4 and 5. They maintain that, were this plan to be put through just as it is, it would amount to intrusting the power of control entirely to the workers, as only two representatives for the owners would be outnumbered and reduced into playing a more passive rôle.

The powers conferred on the control committee by article 5, the owners have particularly opposed those concerning the cognizance of the methods of purchase and of the cost of raw materials, and of the way in which each industry is financed. Serious objections have also been raised

MR. GHANDI'S OPEN LETTER TO DUKE

Indian Leader Writes Duke of Connaught That Non-Cooperators Cannot Ignore a System Which Produces Dyerism

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India—Apprehension has been expressed that the visiting Duke of Connaught might receive a hostile or at least a lukewarm reception on account of the intense activities of non-cooperators. Mr. Ghandi himself, the All brothers, who incidentally were interned during the war for their expressed sympathy with Turkey, and S. A. R. Das, who seems to have gone over bag and baggage to the extreme, were daily addressing a number of meetings.

As already explained, the non-cooperation movement among the students—a temporary affair in Calcutta where there are several hundred—was created by the war, emulating the example of their brethren at Madras by coming out on strike on the occasion of the royal visit.

Some violence has been displayed. The non-cooperators, however, forgot that courtesy is essentially not an Indian failing, whatever others he may have.

In consequence the Duke of Connaught on his arrival on January 28 had a most enthusiastic welcome exceeding even that at Madras. Enormous crowds lined the streets greater in depth, in the opinion of the Statesman, than those present on the occasion of the King's and Queen's visit during 1911-1912. If nothing else, the Indian clearly loves a "tambash."

Non-cooperators, discarding ideas of "soul force," had posted pickets at several of the principal crossings, and these interfered with and drove back spectators wishing to view the procession. After a time Mr. Sen and Mr. Ghandi's son drove along and requested the pickets to desist, whereupon the crowds swarmed back across the road to cheer the distinguished visitor.

The chief points are:

1. The agreement fixes the frontier line as follows: To the west, going from the Mediterranean to Raz-el-Nakura, the frontier follows the water-line between the Quadis of Farah-Kouroun and Kerbara on the one hand and Quadi-el-Douleib, el-Atoum, and Es-Serkao on the other.

It reaches Muttalib, or Metoulah, following the water-line between the Jordan and the Litany. From Muttalib it proceeds toward Banias (Dan), reaches El-Kunitra, follows the course of the Quadi Jezreel and traverses the Lake of Tiberias as far as Beznath.

The frontier afterward passes to the south of Yarmouk, turning toward Dara, which it leaves in Syrian territory (French mandate) and gains Nasib. From this last point it follows a line passing by Inter and rejoining the Euphrates at Abou-Kémal.

From there, leaving entirely in Syrian territory (French mandate) Karbour Occidental, it bends toward Kumalan-Kouei, rejoins the Tigris and follows it to Djezir and Ibn-Omar.

2. A series of arrangements are provided for the exploitation in common of certain sections of the railroad road from the Lake of Tiberias to Nasib so that the system of railroads shall be able to traverse the frontier. It is thus foreseen that England will be able to utilize certain lines situated in Syrian territory, not only for commercial trade, but for the transport of troops.

3. The agreement provides for the utilization of the waters of the upper Jordan, of the Yarmouk and of their affluents for the irrigation of lands and the production of hydraulic energy to the profit of Palestine, while stipulating that the lands placed under the French mandate must have first of all received satisfaction.

LEBANON CEDED BY FRANCO-BRITISH PACT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—The "Rdwel" quotes from The Jewish People more details of the convention of December 23, "by which," says the former paper, "George Leygues ceded to England without any right, Lebanese territory without any right, Lebanese territory and Lebanese waters."

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POLISH ELECTION DECREE CANCELED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland—In accordance with the wishes of the Polish Government, as expressed in a note to General Zeligowski from Mr. Sapieha, Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs, the decree of December 1, relative to the elections for the Diet at Vilna has been canceled. The following is the text of General Zeligowski's decree:

"In accordance with the desire of the Polish Republic, expressed in the note addressed to me on January 31, and taking into consideration the arguments deduced in the said note, I decree as follows: The execution of the decree of the 14th December, 1920, is suspended for an indefinite period," (signed) "Zeligowski," Commander-in-Chief of the Troops of Central Lithuania.

The motives adduced by the Foreign Minister for advising the suspension of the elections to the Diet at Vilna are that, as the Polish Government has consented to the proposition of the League of Nations that there should be a constitution of the popular will to decide whether the inhabitants of the Vilna territory will join with Poland or with Lithuania, and as the Polish Government has always advocated the free decision of the people and sees a definite legal sanction thereof by the international institution of the League of Nations, it finds that it is more convenient and advantageous that there should not take place simultaneously elections for the Diet and the voting of the plebiscite.

Japanese Minister to Poland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland—The Government of Japan has appointed Mr. Kawakami as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Polish Government at Warsaw.

against articles 10 and 11, touching on the matter of receiving workers into service and discharging them therefrom. The owners object to the idea of having to take on their personnel according to the progressive order of a waiting list and have not wanted over-enthusiasm on the restricted lines, which said article 10 allows them, of refusing only such workers as may have served a serious penal sentence or been previously discharged by the same firm on account of indiscipline. They have advanced the request that lack of skill, or inefficiency, should be added to the above reasons for non-acceptance or dismissal.

However, that which the owners have most insisted in calling the council's attention to, is the practical impossibility of carrying out this control idea, as the necessity of following up all the industrial operations in all their phases which it involves would create such a complication, such a multiplication of organs concerned with the assuming and supplying of information, as would completely paralyze all business and industrial efficiency.

What they finally fear the most is that this control may be a stepping stone to a policy of industrial Communism. They maintain that the workers having declared it themselves, it is no longer a mystery that all this aims at the unification of the industrial, technical, administrative, and commercial conditions in all the factories of each single branch of industry. It would destroy individual initiative and competition, upon which industrial progress is based.

When the matter of the cost of bread is settled, the Factory Control Bill, probably, with a few modifications, will be submitted to Parliament, which has recently resumed its meetings.

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STEPS TO IMPROVE VIENNESE STUDENTS

Efforts Made by the Faculty of Law to Raise the Inadequate Standards Reached by the Students as Result of the War

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—A manifesto which has been addressed to the students of the University of Vienna by Professor Kelsen, dean of the faculty of jurisprudence, has been given great publicity in the Viennese papers.

"Amongst the melancholy conditions resulting from the world war," says the manifesto, "is the fact that the greater number of university students no longer pursue their studies in a method necessary for the attainment of an efficient economic training. Although it is now more than two years since the conclusion of the peace, no real improvement in this respect has taken place. The attendance at lectures leaves much to be desired, and the level of knowledge revealed by the examinations has sunk to a depth which occasions the greatest anxiety. Not only has the general training of most of the candidates proved to be utterly inadequate, but it frequently happens that there is complete ignorance of the most elementary knowledge."

"In view of the great perils which the public might sustain from an inadequately scientifically trained, and consequently inferior, moral body of lawyers, the faculty of professors considers that everything possible must be done to remove these evils."

"The faculty has been occupied for some time in reforming the course of studies so as to bring them into harmony with the present-day conditions. The students are urged to make the utmost use of the facilities placed at their disposal by the university, in the form of teaching appliances, libraries, and seminaries, and above all lectures and public exercises. The faculty of professors has further decided that the indulgence extended to candidates in examinations, which was only owing to the conditions occasioned by the war, will no longer be exercised and every one who fails to reach a sufficiently high average in all subjects will be compelled to come up for another examination. The students are begged to take notice of this warning, which it is hoped will not be without effect."

Level Declining

In explanation of the admonition of the law-faculty, Professor Kelsen said that the faculty only decided to make this appeal to the students after serious consideration, and for the gravest reasons. Since the outbreak of the war, the intellectual and educational level revealed in the examinations had been steadily declining. It is quite conceivable that this condition may be due to the indulgence shown by the examiners to candidates who had taken part in the war. It would have been next to impossible to reject a student for lack of knowledge, who had hastened home from the front on a short leave to resume his studies, especially when some came wearing decorations for bravery, proving that they had been ready to sacrifice their lives for the common weal. Unfortunately, one could not prevent the indulgence shown to returning soldiers being shared by other students who had not been in the war. Especially in the state examinations, where several candidates are examined together, to reject one who did not know more, but also not less than a soldier, while allowing the latter to pass would be out of the question.

"And so gradually the demands made upon candidates in normal times were generally lessened. And now, two years after the war, little has been changed. The students have simply become accustomed to offering the minimum of work which sufficed to pass them through in war times. It is a remarkable fact that the candidates now hardly ever use any textbooks, or even law books, but only rely upon certain sets of questions and answers prepared by so-called 'einpaupern' or 'crammers.'

Attendance Fall Off

"The attendance at lectures has fallen off very greatly and hardly any students take part in the general exercises. Whilst in some of the other faculties, attendance at a certain number of lectures has been compulsory, in the law faculty the basis of liberty in instruction has been developed to the fullest extent, and to this is now due the almost empty lecture rooms. Steps will be taken in the new course of studies to change this condition of things. Today the position is such that if the candidates were called upon to comply with all the prescribed regulations of study probably 50 per cent or even more would fail to pass."

The unusual step taken by the law faculty has given rise to lively discussion in educational circles in Vienna. It has long been recognized that as a result of the admittedly justifiable leniency of examiners during the war, the standard of university degrees has fallen considerably and many students have obtained their doctorates upon qualifications far below the level demanded in peace times. But it is questionable whether the falling off in intellectual attainments and the neglect of lectures and the study of textbooks may not be due to other causes not mentioned by the law faculty.

It is, however, extremely probable that very many students are absent from lectures, not because they are absorbed in the pursuit of amusement, but rather because they are compelled to work in various ways to earn their livelihood. For students in Vienna today life is hard and expensive. Room

rents are 50 times what they were before the war. Coal and wood are at impossible prices and the sum demanded for the simplest meal would have sufficed to pay for a week's board in peace times.

COPARTNERSHIP IN BRITISH FARMING

Today Cooperative and Copartnership Farming Might Be Considerably Developed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Although opinions on current agricultural questions are very diverse, there appears to be a general feeling of sympathetic consideration for any suggestions which may tend toward progress in the industry. It is generally recognized that in rural matters social questions have always played a most prominent part; moreover, although differences between Capital and Labor in the farming industry have, happily, not been so critical as in ordinary commercial circles, it is felt that any improvement which can be effected in social relations is certain to prove an enormous asset to the industry. Recent industrial results indicate that businesses conducted on copartnership lines are conspicuously free from labor difficulties. By devoting to the employee of a firm a financial interest in the concern, it is found that he not only takes a more intelligent interest in his own work, but that he has a more sympathetic regard for the desires and a ready appreciation of the difficulties of his employers.

Copartnership System

For many years past it has been felt that the status of the agricultural laborer has been far from satisfactory. Since 1914 current wages have greatly increased, but the higher cost of necessities appears to have left the laborer with but little improvement in his financial position. Moreover, modern education has had the effect of attracting the younger rural population into trades which appear to offer a more progressive livelihood than agricultural work. The wider adoption of the copartnership system in agriculture would, it is considered, tend as in other industries to ameliorate the conditions of the laboring classes.

The idea of conducting a farm on such lines is by no means new. About half a century ago, William Lawson, brother of Sir Wilfred Lawson, called a conference of his farm hands and proposed to them that his farm should be reorganized on a copartnership basis. The men almost unanimously rejected this proposal. Twenty-five years afterward, however, Earl Grey met with more success and conducted a farm on copartnership lines for some years. Ultimately, this undertaking had to be abandoned owing to Earl Grey being called away on more urgent public affairs. Clearly, Earl Grey's venture proved the practical utility of the idea, but the very fact that his departure caused the scheme to be dropped evidently showed that its success depended mainly upon his personality. A similar experiment tried by Bolton King, after some success, had to be given up owing to the inefficiency of the farm manager.

Ready for Copartnership Farming

These three instances are all illustrative of the fact that the laboring community of those days was not ready to make a practical success of copartnership farming. Nevertheless, even the small measure of success attained proved the scheme in itself to be sound. Current tendencies today appear to indicate the cooperative and copartnership farming could now be considerably developed. A successful example is the laborers' cooperative farm at Assington, Suffolk, under the presidency of Sir H. Vansittart Neale, which has been established for a considerable period. The farm consists of about 200 acres, with a capital of £1754; its last annual accounts show a profit of £424. Perhaps the most successful copartnership farm and at the present time the most noteworthy, is the farm of the Hon. Edward Strutt, on the estate of the former Lord Rayleigh, the noted natural scientist.

These examples tend to justify the belief that the time has now come when more advanced steps can be made. The agricultural laborer is undoubtedly better educated and the farmer nowadays adopts a more reasonable and sympathetic attitude as regards the welfare of his men. Moreover, several large landlords—notably, Lord Robert Cecil and Lord Salisbury—have indicated their appreciation of copartnership methods. Furthermore, the recent conspicuous successes—both financial and social—of copartnership business in other spheres of industry have, undoubtedly, caused agriculturalists to regard the system favorably. Thus the progress of recent new developments, such as the acquisition of 850 acres of land by the Morning Star Sunries Society Ltd., at Winchcombe, Gloucester, which is being managed on copartnership lines, will be watched with the greatest interest.

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NEW ZEALAND CAN SUPPORT HERSELF

Claim Made That Dominion's Home Consumption of Wheat Can Be Met by Cultivating 300,000 Acres of Land

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Agriculture is to New Zealand, as it is also to so many of the British dominions, the staple industry, and the country's progress can be traced in accordance with the development of primary production.

The annual report of the Minister of Agriculture, recently issued, contains some interesting information. Now that the question of immigration is so much to the fore, the statement of the New Zealand minister that the immigration of farm workers is being actively encouraged is of more than usual importance. In spite of the adverse climatic conditions experienced during the year, the exceptionally high average yield per acre of wheat in the principal grain-growing districts is expected to constitute a Dominion record when the final returns are available.

The reasons, both national and economic, for New Zealand maintaining its wheat production sufficiently, at least, to supply local requirements have been further emphasized by recent events. Australia cannot always be counted upon as a source of supply and shipping facilities in southern waters have proved inadequate for requirements, whilst the world price of wheat, outside the Dominion, has risen to such a height as to be almost prohibitive as compared with the standards obtaining in New Zealand.

The present Dominion home consumption could be met by placing a total area of 300,000 acres under wheat at the normal average yield, and this acreage could be reached without difficulty, given a certain amount of encouragement.

Dominion and Cane Sugar

Turning to sugar it will be found that the position is somewhat similar, for the dependence of the Dominion upon imports of cane sugar could be appreciably lessened if a sound start be made in growing this important commodity. Tests already made have shown conclusively how suitable are the land and climate of New Zealand for growing beets of high sugar content.

The cattle position is satisfactory and a gradual but steady increase in dairy cattle is recorded. On the other hand the numbers of sheep, which reached a record in 1918, diminished for the year 1919, and the figures for the year under review, though not yet complete, indicate that a further decrease of well over 1,000,000 will be shown. The Minister of Agriculture said that "in view of the extremely important position occupied by sheep in the development of new country, apart from the direct production of wealth in wool and meat, a backward movement in our sheep stock is economically unsatisfactory." The somewhat serious situation in regard to these useful animals has been realized and will no doubt be faced with the successful development of which means the continued prosperity of the Dominion.

CURTAILED FARM PRODUCTION SEEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington, D.C., Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reports reaching the Department of Agriculture indicate no concerted movement on the part of farmers to curtail planting during the coming season, Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, announced yesterday. He added that the scarcity of labor and the desire of some farmers to plant overworked land in grass would decrease the size of the nation's crops.

"The situation is one where every farmer will be his own guide in the matter of planting, this year," Secretary Wallace continued. "The farmer does not have the facilities of organization which would make a concerted movement possible. The small farmer will plant all that he and his family can handle."

"It does not pay to have a farm lay idle. More harm can be done by permitting a farm to grow in weeds than in any other way. The small farmer cannot afford to hire labor this year, and will put in grass all the land he and his family cannot care for."

"With the big farmer the situation is different. For several years pasture land has been planted in corn and other crops because of the extraordinary yield from the fertile soil. The well-to-do farmer will permit this land to grow in pasture again if it may regain its former fertile state. There will be a decided falling off in the planting of wheat, but other crops will be planted in its stead. The land will not remain idle."

A Great Cheese Producer

In regard to cheese it may be said that New Zealand has now become one of the principal cheese producing and exporting countries of the world, and the expansion in this industry was such that no less than 60,000 tons of cheese were dealt with at the grading ports during the year. War conditions have substantially been responsible for the well-equipped cold storage facilities for cheese with which the various ports are provided, and this will be an important factor in the future development of the trade, in regard to quality and the prevention of shrinkage.

The termination of the scheme

whereby the imperial government

agreed to purchase meat and wool,

and the resumption of open market conditions after about five years of controlled and protected trading, will have a profound effect on these industries.

Plans have been drawn up, however,

by the government to meet any emergencies of finance which may arise, and

the advice of the committee appointed in connection with the recent conference of producers and related interests will be at the disposal of the administration.

Back to Normal

There is good reason to anticipate

that the imperial government will

agree to provide shipping space for

the greatest interest.

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Youth's Shoes

Women's, Misses' and

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

EFFECT OF CANADA PAYING \$25,000,000

Discussion of Dominion Government to Settle Obligation in New York Lends Encouragement to Financial Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The decision of the Dominion Government to pay off the \$25,000,000 of maturing obligations in New York on April 1 should leave a favorable impression in the United States. The government has considerable balances in New York which it will apply for this purpose, and in order to make up the remainder, gold to the value of \$10,000,000 is being shipped from here. It need scarcely be added that such action will also have a very good effect at home, especially in view of the large appropriations that Parliament is being asked to vote.

It is possible that the action of the government is being taken, with a view to paving the way for a favorable reception of certain railway loans, which undoubtedly will be offered in the United States during the course of the year. Parliament is being asked to authorize the loans to railways as follows: one to the Grand Trunk for \$92,000,000, another to the Canadian National for \$50,000,000, and a third to the Grand Trunk Pacific for \$25,000,000. The money is to be applied for the making up of operating deficits, to the meeting of deficits on fixed charges, and for the purchase of equipment. These loans will be guaranteed by the Dominion Government.

Prospective Railway Order

Considerable orders for equipment for the government railways are in prospect. During the last three years over \$13,000,000 has been spent on locomotives, and a very large amount on cars; but these lines have not nearly enough rolling stock, the shortage having resulted in such an outcry from the prairies last fall, when every effort was being made to market the crop in a hurry, that the hand of the government is being forced in this matter.

The application made by the Canadian Pacific Railway to Parliament for authority to issue securities of a certain character would seem to indicate that the corporation also contemplates early resort to the money market.

Canadians engaged in foreign trade are very much interested in the report from London to the effect that the British Government will guarantee certain exports up to 80 per cent of the current price of goods on approved security, and especially in Sir Robert Horne's intimation that this would not be confined to trade with derelict countries in Europe, but would be applied also to trade with British dominions. At first thought it is not considered that this can be of much benefit to Canada, for the credits would undoubtedly be granted for the purpose of assisting British exports, and certainly these, in so far as this country is concerned, are not languishing through inability on the part of Canadians to buy.

Interest in Exports

Canada is chiefly interested in proposals designed to promote exports of native produce through the providing of credit facilities. Much interest has been aroused through a report that a Canadian Foreign Trade Export Association is to be organized with a credit of \$25,000,000, which would provide credits for four times that amount. It is just possible that the government may have a connection with the proposal and that an official announcement will not be made until Sir Henry Drayton makes his budget speech.

That Belgium, which was granted a credit of \$25,000,000, has not taken much advantage of it, is evident from the fact that while Canada exported nearly \$48,000,000 of commodities to that country last year the credit was only used to the extent of \$27,000.

Canadian business does not react to announcements of government policy as much as business in some other countries does, but beyond question the estimates placed before Parliament, which all told will amount to \$600,000,000, implying, as they do, continued heavy expenditure and taxation, must have a somewhat depressing effect on trade conditions. The continued heavy deficits on the government railways mean a continuance of the oppressively high railway rates. While undoubtedly there will be shifting of taxation at an early date, there is no possibility of a reduction in the general burden.

Business generally continues to improve steadily in the country east of the Great Lakes, but in the west, while improvement in the cities is reported, the rural districts do not respond as quickly. There is much less unemployment generally than there was, and steady progress in this respect may be looked for.

The reductions in railway wages that have been announced by a number of roads in the United States have aroused keen interest here, especially in government circles, for to the high wages set by the McAdoo award is attributed much of the bad showing made by the government railways. If reductions are made in the United States these will automatically apply to Canada.

TRADE BY AIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The value of British imports and exports by air during 1920 exceeded the £1,000,000 mark. The respective amounts were £677,047 and £539,108, and the grand total £1,016,155.

WHOLESALE PRICES CONTINUE TO DROP

United States Government Report Shows Decrease in Commodities for February

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Wholesale prices of commodities continued to decrease in February, with a drop of 5% per cent for the month or a total decrease of 38.5 per cent from the high peak prices of May, 1920, said the bulletin issued yesterday by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Food declined 7 per cent for the month, or 3% per cent from a year ago; building materials 7 per cent for the month, or 28 per cent below prices a year ago; farm products 5% per cent during the month, or 45 per cent for the year; cloth and clothing prices 4% per cent for the month and more than 44 per cent for the year.

Fuel and lighting prices dropped 4% per cent from January prices but still showed an increase of 16.5 per cent over prices a year ago.

Metal and metal products dropped 4 per cent in February and 23% per cent for the year; chemicals 2% per cent for the month and 9% per cent for the year; miscellaneous commodities, including such articles as wrapping paper, mill feed middlings, bran, cottonseed meal and oil, lubricating oil, jute, rubber, newsprint, soap, tobacco and wood pulp at 5% per cent each for the month, and house furnishings 2 per cent during the month.

Of the 327 commodities included in the comparison, 207 showed a decrease for the month and 31 showed an increase. In 67 cases no change in record was recorded. Of these a majority were in food and clothing groups.

DIVIDENDS

The Federal Sugar Refining Company has declared the usual quarterly dividends of 1% per cent on the common and of 1% per cent on the preferred, both payable May 2 to stock of record April 22.

The Regal Shoe Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 10% on the preferred stock of 1% per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

The Union Twist Drill Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 3 1/4 cents a share on the common stock, payable March 31 on stock of record March 21. This is a reduction from 6 1/4 cents. The regular quarterly dividend of 1% per cent was declared on the preferred stock, payable March 31 on stock of record March 21.

The Central Teresa Sugar Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

GROWTH OF SUGAR TRADE IN ZULULAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

EMPANGENI, Zululand.—The sugar industry of Natal dates as far back as 1848, but it is only within the last 12 years that Zululand has become the scene of cane cultivation. Mills were established at Amatikulu in 1908, followed by the erection of another at Flexton, Empangeni and Umfolozi, and at the present moment the erection of a mill near Gingindlovu is evident today, known as over-production. The market becomes glutted with goods; there is not sufficient purchasing power in the hands of consumers to buy them, thousands are thrown out of work, and there is a period of bad trade.

The connection between such a condition of things and war between nations is obvious. The need for foreign markets becomes urgent. This leads to commercial rivalry, and that is the parent of war.

It is pointed out that it is inherent in the present system that prices should rise. High prices were not caused by the war, as is proved by the fact that they were rising for many years prior to the war. The war merely aggravated the evil. Production is based upon the issue of credit, every issue of which tends to raise prices, for the reason that the purchasing power thus brought into existence enters the market before the goods to which it corresponds—these have to be produced and do not appear until later. Thus the national scheme for the reduction of unemployment by putting in hand road-making operations, reclamations of foreshores, and similar enterprises, useful though they are, have an inevitable tendency to raise prices, owing to the issue of credit for wage-payments.

How the Plan Works

The scheme proposed by Major Douglas is as far-reaching as the analysis is fundamental. Banking credit being the supreme factor, it follows that the control of credit is the master key of the situation. It is obvious that when bank credit is issued to a business firm it is based upon the expectation of the enterprise as a whole, not merely upon the standing of the proprietors, and depends on the efforts of the whole of those engaged in the business. It is upon this fact that the proposal under discussion hinges. The chief feature is the setting up of a Producers' Bank in every industry, based on the credit inherent in the producers themselves.

From the time the bank is established all subsequent capital employed in the industry is to be contributed by the owners and the bank jointly.

The goods produced are to be sold at a fraction of cost, the difference being made up by grants of credit by the state. Thus every addition of goods to the market would be balanced by an issue of credit, simultaneously with

decrease.

Proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 14.80 per cent, compared with 13.75 per cent last week.

Clearings through the London banks for the week were £685,044,000, compared with £676,910,000 last week and £675,470,000 in this week last year.

Treasury notes outstanding aggregate £307,741,000, compared with £307,905,000 last week. The amount of gold securing these notes is £28,653,000, compared with £28,628,000 in the previous week.

Rate is unchanged at 7% per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Thurs. Friday. Saturday. Sunday. Monday. Tuesday. Wednesday. Thursday.

Sterling £1.90% \$2.89% \$4.2665

France (French) 0.8971% 0.9091 1.920

France (Belgian) 0.724% 0.727 1.920

France (Swiss) 1.727 1.720 1.920

Lira 0.932% 0.932 1.880

Guiders 0.827 0.837 4.025

German marks 0.918 0.916 2.280

American dollar 0.71% 0.71% 2.280

Argentine peso 0.72% 0.72% 1.880

Drachmas (Greek) 0.725 0.725 1.920

Pesetas 1.920 1.920 1.920

Swedish kroner 2.262 2.260 2.260

Norwegian kroner 1.810 1.810 2.260

Danish kroner 1.705 1.715 2.260

CREDITS TO SOLVE ECONOMIC PLIGHT

Liberal Granting of These Is Said by English Writers to Be Key to Recovery of Europe From Present Depression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is generally admitted that the key to the recovery of Europe from its economic plight is the granting of liberal credits by the banks. This fact alone is sufficient to indicate the importance of the subject of credit in affairs of industry and economics. But other and more weighty considerations still have induced certain English writers to concentrate upon this problem during the past year or so. Their investigations and consequent proposals have been of a startling nature, but until the Literary Supplement of the London Times (Jan. 27) reviewed their recent book ("Credit-Power and Democracy," by Major C. H. Douglas and A. R. Orage) very little notice was given to them outside a very small circle of readers and thinkers.

The Times review means that public attention is now bound to be paid to the scheme propounded by these writers, and the fact that the crisis in the coal industry and the question of the prevention of war are both searching analyzed in the book will amply justify such notice. How to reconcile the claims of the miners, the rights of the mine-owners, and the interests of coal-consumers is a problem sufficient to daunt the most able statesmen; moreover, the coal problem does not stand alone, but is typical of a host of similar difficulties in other industries. And as for the question of the avoidance of war, there is no doubt that he would be a benefactor to the race who could smooth away the economic cause of international enmity. Major Douglas claims that his book will stand both these tests. When it is noted, in addition, that the problem of high prices is solved incidentally, it seems worth while to examine the proposals enunciated.

Credit and Industry

The first point to consider is the effect of credit issues in connection with industrial enterprises. If any individual firm be considered, the total disbursements can be divided into two parts: first, the money paid out to the directors, shareholders, and workers—that is, wages, salaries, and dividends; second, overhead or establishment charges and cost of raw material. But the first set of payments are the only payments that the people connected with the firm receive, and they are evidently not enough to purchase the whole of the goods produced. That is, the total wages, salaries, and dividends paid in connection with that business are not enough to pay for the product. This being true of any one business, it must be true of all. Thus the community can never purchase all the goods it creates. This leads to the common evil, and one which is evident today, known as over-production. The market becomes glutted with goods; there is not sufficient purchasing power in the hands of consumers to buy them, thousands are thrown out of work, and there is a period of bad trade.

The connection between such a condition of things and war between nations is obvious. The need for foreign markets becomes urgent. This leads to commercial rivalry, and that is the parent of war.

It is pointed out that it is inherent in the present system that prices should rise. High prices were not caused by the war, as is proved by the fact that they were rising for many years prior to the war. The war merely aggravated the evil. Production is based upon the issue of credit, every issue of which tends to raise prices, for the reason that the purchasing power thus brought into existence enters the market before the goods to which it corresponds—these have to be produced and do not appear until later. Thus the national scheme for the reduction of unemployment by putting in hand road-making operations, reclamations of foreshores, and similar enterprises, useful though they are, have an inevitable tendency to raise prices, owing to the issue of credit for wage-payments.

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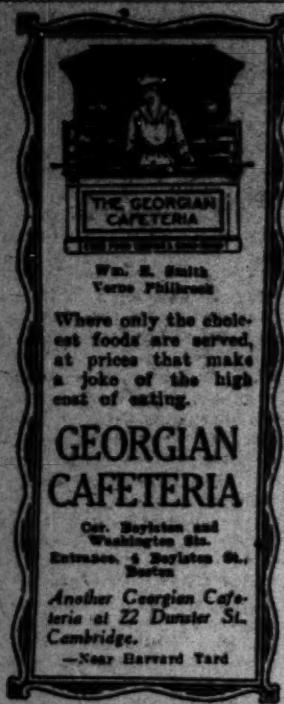
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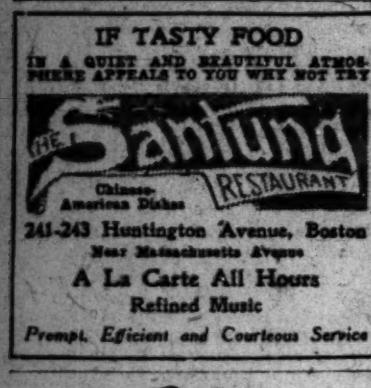
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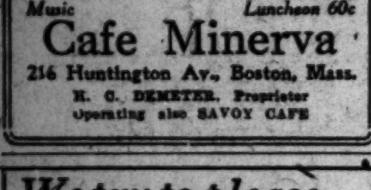


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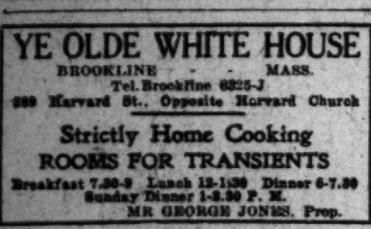


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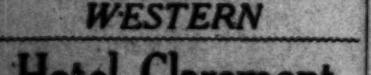
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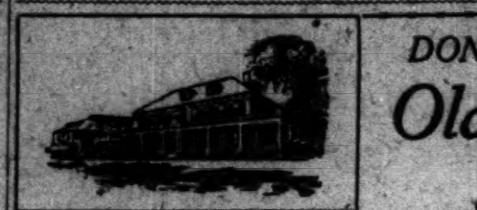
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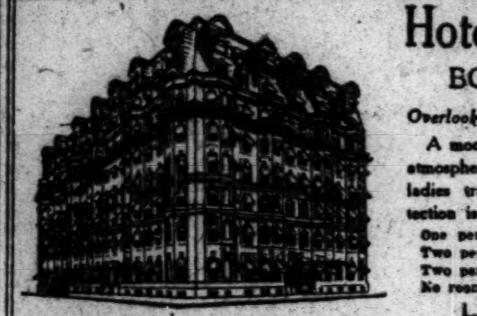
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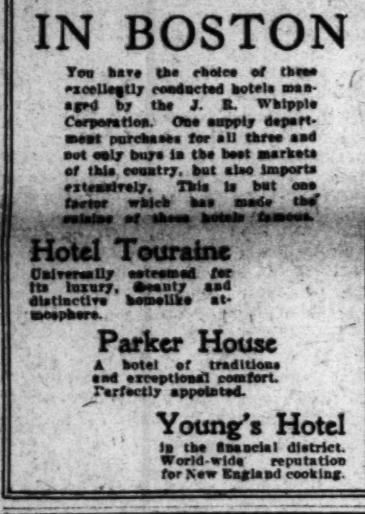
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Rooms with bath and shower, \$63.00

Rooms with bath and shower, \$64.00

Rooms with bath and shower, \$65.00

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EDWIN AISHBERG, Sole Agency
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G. FOX & CO., INC.
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5th Floor

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Corsets, Brassieres, Hosiery,
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Special Attention Given to Corset Fitting

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15 PRATT STREET

A. L. FOSTER CO.
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Clothing, furnishings, hats and
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It is with this record of con-
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Louis H. Birch, Proprietor
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Steinway Pianos

Victrolas

Victor Records

Watkins Brothers, Inc.

241 ASYLUM ST.

G. I. Whitehead & Son,
"The Auto Shop"

Let us get your machine in readi-
ness for summer touring.

SERVICE CAR AT ALL HOURS
241 NEW BRITAIN AVE.

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Raymond the Decorator

Stretched Canvas Ceilings

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216 New Britain Ave. Tel. Chr. 465-4

Women's Jersey
Suits

Men's Golf
Hose

We are featuring this
woman's suit of 100%
Pure Woolen Jersey in
great variety at \$6.75
a pair.

The Luke Horsfall Company
100 Asylum St.—HARTFORD—100 Trumbull St.

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COMPLETE HOUSE and
OFFICE FURNITURE

Goods as Represented

200 ASYLUM ST. 100 TRUMBULL ST.

Gran's
The Bread
Shop
500 MAIN ST.—NEXT TO GAS OFFICE

Oriental Rugs

THE SAMUEL DONCHIAN RUG CO.

20 PEARL STREET

Domestic Rugs

JOHNSTONE STUDIO

Suggestions in photography

54 Pearl Street
Over Simonsen's Shoe Store

HANAN SHOES
FOR MEN AND WOMEN

James Lawrence & Son

125 MAIN STREET

LUX, BOND & LUX, INC.

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The increasing popularity of our line of
watches is due to the following facts:

The movements we use are strictly
Mark Grade and absolutely guaranteed
100% MAIN STREET

H. F. CORNING & COMPANY

Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases

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JULIUS J. SEIDE

Insurance

50 Pearl St. Tel. Charter 1121

BEARDSLEY & BEARDSLEY

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HARRY D. HITCHCOCK

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EDUCATIONAL

SECONDARY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Secondary education for all seems an extravagant ideal in these days of economy, but it is the economy campaign itself that has brought this question into the foreground of English educational affairs. When questions of finance are being considered, there are two points that count. Not only is there the amount of money involved, but there is the question as to the value received. And it is the latter consideration which the more acute students of the educational situation are investigating.

Especially is this the case in connection with the relationship between the elementary school and higher educational institutions. The Times Educational Supplement has drawn attention to the significance of the London figures in the new volume of education finance statistics for England and Wales. The average expenditure per child in the public elementary schools of England and Wales for the year under review (1918-19) was £6. 18s. 0d. In London the corresponding figure was £10. 1s. For this extra £4 per child there is a very little extra benefit received by the children of London, and there are thousands who do not get the educational advantages they would receive outside London.

This is perhaps a startling statement in view of the acknowledged efficiency of the London education service. The fault lies in the realm of policy, say the educationists. London has not led the way in the recent tentative approaches toward a more modern policy than have been made by some authorities. While Middlesex and other advanced areas are forging plans for secondary education for all children, London is working the old system—efficiency, perhaps—but now out of harmony with modern requirements. It is generally recognized that the greatest evil of the era of education which commenced in 1870 was the gulf which separated the elementary school from the secondary. This great class cleavage still dominates the educational system of the London education committee, and is inherent in its present policy. The duality is objectionable to educationists not only on the highest grounds, but, what is very much to the point in times when expenditure is being closely watched, it is also uneconomical.

At present only 16 per cent of the children in the elementary schools of London of the age of 11 pass into a higher type of school, and less than half of these go into a genuine secondary school, the remainder of the 16 per cent being accommodated in trade or central schools. The central schools provide a higher elementary training. Within a few years the London County Council will probably have made arrangement for the number of children receiving some sort of higher education to reach about 20 per cent. This limitation alone condemns the London policy. The free places committee would not admit that 20 per cent is the measure of the proportion of children who are fitted to receive higher education. The London authorities themselves have also tacitly admitted this, as is proved by the recommendations in a letter and memoranda on "The Development of Education in Public Elementary Schools" which have just been issued to London head teachers. The recommendations in this circular have an educational interest and, in addition, an important bearing upon the subject of secondary education for all in that they show the need for something more than the ordinary elementary curriculum for the great bulk of children between 11 and 14.

The suggestions evidently aim at reproducing in the elementary schools many of the most admirable features of the secondary schools. The chief recommendations are that teachers of children in the upper classes should be qualified in particular branches of the curriculum and that specialization should be the rule; that private study, sectional teaching, libraries, and home work under paid supervisors should be organized; that the prefect system should be introduced, and outdoor games organized; and that the curriculum should include a thorough grounding in English and literary instruction, in practical arithmetic, geometrical and other drawing, natural science and handwork. It is easily seen from this summary that there is only needed the addition of another language and a little more mathematics to convert the scheme into that of an ordinary secondary school. The question thus arises, why not go the short step further, and transform the whole elementary school system with its fractional extension into secondary education, and convert it into a preparatory and a junior secondary system?

In making this proposal The Times Educational Supplement points out that the result would be a simplification of the present costly complexity of education in London. There would be no need for scholarship schemes for young children, and no use for central schools. These latter are already suspect in the eyes of teachers' organizations, where it is commonly asserted that they provide only a sham secondary education. Under the proposed new system they would be converted into higher secondary schools and would then form part of the unified scheme by which children would pass from the primary section to the junior secondary section, and then, if fitted, to the higher secondary and possibly to the university or technical college.

The question of buildings would not be difficult. That is part of the economy of the scheme: for the present elementary schools would be suit-

able in most cases for the primary and junior secondary sections, and those that were not could be adapted with the help of army huts.

An advantage of the proposal would be the abolition of the need for determining who shall proceed to secondary schools at the age of 11 and who shall not. The junior scholarship examination would be unnecessary, and its disappearance would probably be unregretted.

But the chief advantage attaching to the adoption of the scheme would lie in the fact that it would bring efficiency into a just relationship with expense, declare the educationists. The accusation of the select committee, which inquired into educational expenditure, that there was financial "luxury" in the education service was held by educationists to be quite unjustifiable, but the criticism that the money is not spent in the wisest way, which is the criticism made by people who have no connection with the select committee, would at once be met. For the same expenditure, or expenditure on the same scale, London (and this could apply to the rest of the country) would obtain a unified, efficient and complete educational system.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE

Previous articles on Australian universities appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on February 18 and 25.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—

Though the State of South Australia has an area larger than that of either New South Wales or Victoria, a very considerable part of it is undeveloped and lies far removed in the interior of the continent. The population of the State is mainly settled in its southern regions round Spencer Gulf and is considerably smaller in number than that of the two principal cities as in them, however, about half of the whole people live under urban conditions. The city of Adelaide leaves only 225,000 out of 450,000 in the agricultural districts and the other towns of the State.

This peculiar aggregation of population leaves a very wide gulf between the Australian city and the countryside or "back blocks," and while on the one hand, Adelaide like Sydney or Melbourne has all the amenities and complexities of life that modern civilization affords, yet South Australia beyond a radius of some hundred or hundred and fifty miles from the capital is very primitive in its conditions. This necessarily means that the students of the University of Adelaide are mainly drawn from the city and its environs and its circumstances are very much those of any urban university. It has no specially strong agricultural side such as is found in many of the universities of western America.

The university is the third in age among the Australian universities, having been established in 1874 with endowments of £40,000 provided by Sir W. W. Hughes and Sir Thomas Elder. A land grant of 50,000 acres was made by the government of the State, but this was subsequently resumed and a capital money grant of £40,000 was substituted, the government also setting aside a yearly sum from public funds for maintenance. In 1911 the annual grant was considerably augmented and movements are now on foot to secure from the government a further increase and these are obtaining a good deal of support. Adelaide has the reputation of being one of the wealthiest cities in Australia in proportion to its size, and the university has secured a good deal of support from prominent citizens.

In 1897 Sir Thomas Elder added to his previous benefactions a legacy of £65,000, and recently Mr. Peter Wade has presented considerable estates, including a mansion house, especially for the furtherance of the agricultural work of the university. The total endowments now amount to over £360,000. Certain of the mining companies operating in South Australia give annual contributions for scholarships and other university purposes, and there are many indications that its wealthy alumni have the interests of the university in mind and will not be content to leave its support solely to public funds.

Adelaide is one of the most beautifully planned of all great cities and its central portion is entirely surrounded by a belt of park lands beyond which the modern extensions of the city have taken place. The university upon its foundation was allocated on the inner edge of these park lands, a small site of five acres which lies adjacent to the public library and museums of the State. Being surrounded, therefore, by open ground it does not at first appear that the university site is cramped, but this is undoubtedly the case and in comparison with the universities of Sydney and Melbourne, Adelaide is badly handicapped for want of room. Though steps are now in contemplation for the extension of the university buildings, it does not appear that these can properly be carried through under present conditions, and it cannot be long before the natural growth of the institution will compel its removal to a new site or a large extension of its present area at the expense of the surrounding park.

It is somewhat extraordinary to find that such an extension should be looked upon by certain citizens as an undemocratic encroachment at the expense of the community, for in a very real sense the university should be regarded as the crown of the educational system and in no way a possession of the favored few.

The university has a fairly stocked library of its own, but it also assists in the management of the public library, museum and art gallery close by where are housed collections of books, etc., of which the city may

well be proud. An archives building has recently been erected and there are being gathered the records of the State, both public and private, since its foundation early in the nineteenth century. Though the professors of the university take a considerable part in the management of the public library in their individual capacities, it does not appear that its work is so closely associated with that of the university as is fitting in a city of the size of Adelaide. Great mutual support would be afforded and the cause of Australian learning greatly furthered by a close interrelation of the libraries and museums of the university and the State.

To a greater extent than in other Australian cities the University of Adelaide takes the leading part in the intellectual life of the community. Admirable courses of public lectures are given annually by the professors and are very well attended. The professoriate has for many years been a very distinguished body which has on the one hand provided investigators and teachers of the highest repute to the great English universities, and, on the other hand, been recruited from among the most promising of the younger English or Scottish scholars. An admirable spirit of learning prevails throughout the staff, and it has always been realized that the true strength of a university lies not in its governor, its buildings, its equipment or its numbers, but in the character and attainments of its professors. It is on such a basis that the reputation of Adelaide has been founded.

The South Australian School of Mines and Industries is adjacent to the university, but is under a separate governing body. A joint board arranges for close relations between the two bodies, but it is probably a disadvantage that there is not full amalgamation. This would insure a wider outlook to the professional school of technology and would place the university in its right position as the supreme head of all higher education within the State. Graduates in civil engineering as a rule enter the state or federal public works departments which carry out practically all the large national engineering works. The mining industries of Australia are not able to absorb all the graduates in mining engineering and many find their way to larger fields abroad.

There are no residential university colleges at Adelaide as there are in Melbourne and Sydney and students make their own arrangements for residence. This does not mean, however, that there is no social life, for, on the contrary, the corporate spirit among the students is strong. There are splendid playing fields in the park close to the university and no sports ground could be much better situated than is the university oval. The university is well organized, but as yet can hardly compare in facilities with those of two older Australian universities.

Like all other Australian universities, Adelaide suffers from having no principal or other professional head who can speak and act with all the weight of the professoriate behind him. The chancellor and vice-chancellor are laymen who serve in an honorary capacity.

The chairmanship of the professorial board is only a temporary office and casts an impossible amount of executive work upon the shoulders of an active head of a department who is already overburdened with undergraduate teaching. The registrar, the executive head of administration, is rather an official than an academic person and the university, therefore, tends to suffer in its corporate capacity and to fall too much under lay control. Were a better system adopted it is probable that a larger staff of lecturers and demonstrators would be established and distinguished professors set free from the drudgery of so much undergraduate teaching which now hampers their opportunities for research.

AN INSTITUTE OF POLITICS

An institute of politics has been announced by Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, to hold its first session this coming summer. The object of this institute is to advance the study of politics and to promote a better understanding of international problems and relations. It is proposed to bring together for a month or six weeks each summer a selected company of eminent scholars and special students; to offer courses of lectures by men of national and international distinction; to organize round-table discussions by members of the institute; and to provide facilities for research and intensive instruction for students in special fields.

The subject chosen for the first session is "International Relations." It will be treated in its historical, political, industrial, commercial, and institutional phases. The round table conferences will be in charge of professors from American colleges and universities. The lectures are to be open to the public, but classes and conferences may be attended only by members of the institute. Membership in the institute is limited to members of the faculties of colleges and to those to whom, by reason of special training and experience in the field of politics, invitations are extended.

Members of the board of advisers are William Howard Taft of Yale; Archibald C. Coolidge, professor of history at Harvard; John Bassett Moore, professor of international law and diplomacy at Columbia; Philip M. Brown, professor of international law at Princeton; Edwin A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia; Jesse S. Reeves, professor of political science at the University of Michigan; Edward A. Birge, president of the University of Wisconsin; W. W. Willoughby, professor of political science at Johns Hopkins University; Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University of Chicago; and James Scott Brown of Washington.

It is somewhat extraordinary to find that such an extension should be looked upon by certain citizens as an undemocratic encroachment at the expense of the community, for in a very real sense the university should be regarded as the crown of the educational system and in no way a possession of the favored few.

The university has a fairly stocked

SIGNS OF ACTION IN FRANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The French Parliament is conscious of the necessity of reforming and encouraging education in France. France is traditionally a great intellectual center—ever since the days when Abelard made Paris a place of pilgrimage for all who valued theological and philosophical speculation. It is generally felt that to allow art and education to languish is to permit the definite decline of France.

Yet, although this was realized and expressed in the discussions which took place in the Chamber when the budget of public instruction was brought up, in the face of the practical difficulties the deputies were inclined to do little to reestablish the University of Paris as a force and influence in the world.

Edward Herriot brought forward the education budget and pleaded for better salaries for teachers. The recruitment of teachers is giving much concern. It is no wonder, when their payment is contrasted with that of soldiers. A professor of the highest qualifications begins at 8,000 francs a year and finishes at 14,200. The ordinary teacher begins at 3,600 francs and finishes at 7,000! Why should any body pursue arduous studies, asked Mr. Herriot, in order to obtain a salary equivalent to that of the lowest grade of under-officer.

Of course there are many reasons why the profession of teaching will always be chosen in preference to the profession of soldiering, nevertheless it is true that a real educational crisis has been reached in France. Not only the quantity but the quality of teaching has suffered. Mr. Herriot related why the profession of teaching will always be chosen in preference to the profession of soldiering, nevertheless it is true that a real educational crisis has been reached in France. Not only the quantity but the quality of teaching has suffered. Mr. Herriot related why the profession of teaching will always be chosen in preference to the profession of soldiering, nevertheless it is true that a real educational crisis has been reached in France. Not only the quantity but the quality of teaching has suffered. 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THE HOME FORUM

"New Moons and Sabbaths"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
ONE of the chief concerns of the human mind is the establishment of laws and observances. Nowhere is this more observable than in what is called the sphere of religion. The hundreds of religions that have come and gone in the course of recorded history have all centered round the observance of certain acts or the performance of certain ritual. No matter how apparently spiritual and lofty the first visions may have been, they were ever early lost. The inevitable tendency of mortal mind to worship something of its own creating, and to provide for its own safety always, in the end, asserted itself, the development being invariably accompanied by many outward signs of increased devotion and prosperity.

Now there was nothing humanly splendid about the worship and religion of Abraham. There was little enough outwardly to show for the great overwhelming conviction which compelled him to turn his back on the land and idolatry of his fathers, and go out into the wilderness seeking freedom to worship God. There was absolutely nothing, probably, to show for the momentous vision which came to him so clearly at last when he recognized the perfectibility of man. "And when Abram was ninety years old and nine, the Lord appeared to Abram, and said unto him, I am the Almighty God; walk before me, and be thou perfect." In the religion of Abraham, as the Jews later conceived it, little or nothing was left of this simplicity and reality. Jesus found it just a mass of tradition, tradition which blocked the way, at every point, to the true understanding of God. "Thus have ye made the commandment of God of none effect by your tradition." Mercy and truth were forgotten. The essence of true religion was held to lie in the tithing of tithes, anise, and cummin.

In all this, of course, the human or mortal mind was only acting true to type. In the presence of the tremendous spiritual facts as presented in the leadership of Moses, for instance, it was always and inevitably uneasy, but the golden calf was something that it could understand. Every now and again, a great prophet would appear, an Isaiah, a Jeremiah, or an Ezekiel, bringing to the people a more spiritual vision, but such revivals were always followed by a falling back again into old conditions. In place of the simple vision of the one God, expressing itself in ceasing to do evil and learning to do well, there would come the vain oblations, the

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incense, the new moons and sabbaths, the calling of assemblies, the appointed feasts. And the human mind, fearful of thoughts, was seen once again employed in surrounding itself with things.

The story is, of course, just the same after the coming of Christ Jesus. Jesus found himself confronted with the effort to materialize his teaching on all hands, the effort being often most pronounced in those who were in close touch with himself. It was on the eve of the crucifixion that the disciples strove amongst themselves as to which of them "should be accounted the greatest." And yet, all his teaching and all his works had tended to show the supremacy of Spirit and the nothingness of matter. The most cursory examination of the history of Jesus' ministry must bring conviction that he never took matter or material conditions or material ordinances into consideration for a moment. He declared emphatically to his disciples on one occasion that the flesh profited nothing and that the only thing that mattered was Spirit. He enjoined no observances on his followers, but he imposed upon them the same supreme test of discipleship that he imposed upon himself. Those that believed on him, he said, should do the works that he did.

"Jesus' history," writes Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 20 of her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, "made a new calendar, which we call the Christian era; but he established no ritualistic worship. He knew that men can be baptized, partake of the Eucharist, support the clergy, observe the Sabbath, make long prayers, and yet be sensual and sinful."

Jesus, in other words, knew that all observances amounted to nothing at all in the right direction, but very much in the wrong, and that the only thing that mattered was the demonstration of the truth of being as he taught and demonstrated it. Nevertheless, until the discovery of Christian Science in 1865, scholastic theology had been engaged, not in healing the sick, which Jesus expressly enjoined, but in pursuing those observances and demonstrating those material allegiances which he expressly condemned. The Puritan freed himself from the shackles of Rome only to become the slave to another code of rules.

Christian Science, however, proclaims and explains the end of all merely material worship. In answer to her own question on page 468 of Science and Health as to the question, "What is the scientific statement of being?" Mrs. Eddy writes, "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all. Spirit is immortal Truth; matter is mortal error. Spirit is the real and eternal; matter is the unreal and temporal. Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual." Here then is perfect freedom. This is the proclamation of Truth. But it needs to be demonstrated. This demonstration involves the destruction of the mortal or human mind, just as the coming of light involves the disappearance of darkness. The human mind is ever on the watch to prevent this destruction, and the method of the ages is ever at hand. False trusts, false allegiances, material ways and means are forever seeking to gain acceptance in the guise of truth. The sure refuge and security is the simple recognition that man is spiritual and not material, owing allegiance only to God. This is "the simplicity that is in Christ," and this is Christian Science. "The Christian Scientist," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 20 of the 1901 Message to The First Church of Christ, Scientist, "is alone with his own being and with the reality of things."

The Sea-Shore Forest
And we came to the sea-shore forest, through a long colonnade of pines, Where the skies peep in and the sea, with a flitting of silver lines.

From a spring in the long dark grasses two rivulets rise and run By the length of their sandy borders where the snake lies coiled in the sun.

And the stars of the white narcissus lie over the grass like snow, And beyond in the shadowy places the crimson cyclamens grow. Far up from the wave home under the sea-winds murmuring pass, The branches quiver and creak and the lizard starts in the grass.

And we lay in the undut moss and pillow'd our cheeks with flowers, While the sun went over our heads, and we took no count of the hours; From the end of the waving branches and under the cloudless blue, Like sunbeams chained for a banner, the threadlike gossamers flew.

So we passed with a sound of singing along to the seaward way, Where the sails of the fishermen folk came homeward over the bay;

—Sir Rennell Rodd.

In October

October 17 (1855)—Some of the oaks are now a deep brown red; others are changed to a light green, which at a little distance, especially in the sunshine, looks like the green of early spring. In some trees, different masses of the foliage show each of these hues. Some of the walnut trees have a yet more delicate green. Others are of a bright sunny yellow. —Nathaniel Hawthorne, "American Note-Book."

The Thackerays in Weimar

Fortunately for the lovers of nature, unfortunately for biographers, the dates of the years as they pass are not written up in big letters on the blue vaults overhead, though the scenes themselves are told in turn by

old friend, and then ensued more welcomes and friendly exclamations and quick recognitions on both sides; all benevolently superintended by our Virgil. "And are you both as fond of reading novels as ever?" my father asked. The ladies laughed. "Yes, indeed," they said, and pointed to a boxful of books which had just arrived, with several English novels among them, which they had been un-

it seems actually to flash redder and mount higher, the glow of it creeping down to the shoulders of the mountain, whose base is murky black. Alternately meeting and parting, as if to display the gorgeous spectacle, the clouds roll on, and the peak, now lifted up into infinite height, now thrown back into infinite depths of space, is transfigured. —C. Alice Baker, "A Summer in the Azores."

The Second Party of Discovery

While waiting aboard the Mayflower for the setting out of a second party of discovery, there was no time wasted. To save both weight and space, they had bought all their tools without handles, to which they wanted, and then returned to the shore, where they met the shallop and were carried back to their ship. From "Captain Myles Standish," by Tudor Jenks.

Who Is the Honest Man?

Who is the honest man? He that doth still and strongly good pursue, To God, his neighbor, and himself most true: Whom neither force nor fawning can Unpin, or wrench from giving all their due.

Whose honesty is not So loose or easy, that a ruffling wind Can blow away, or glittering look it blind;

Who rides his sure and even trot, While the world now rides by, now lags behind;

Who, when the great trials come, Nor seeks nor shuns them; but doth calmly stay, Till he be the thing and the example weigh:

All being brought into a sum, What place or person calls for, he doth pay.

Whom none can work or woo To use in anything a trick or sleight: For above all things he abhors deceit: His words, and works, and fashions too,

All of a piece, and all are clear and straight.

—George Herbert.

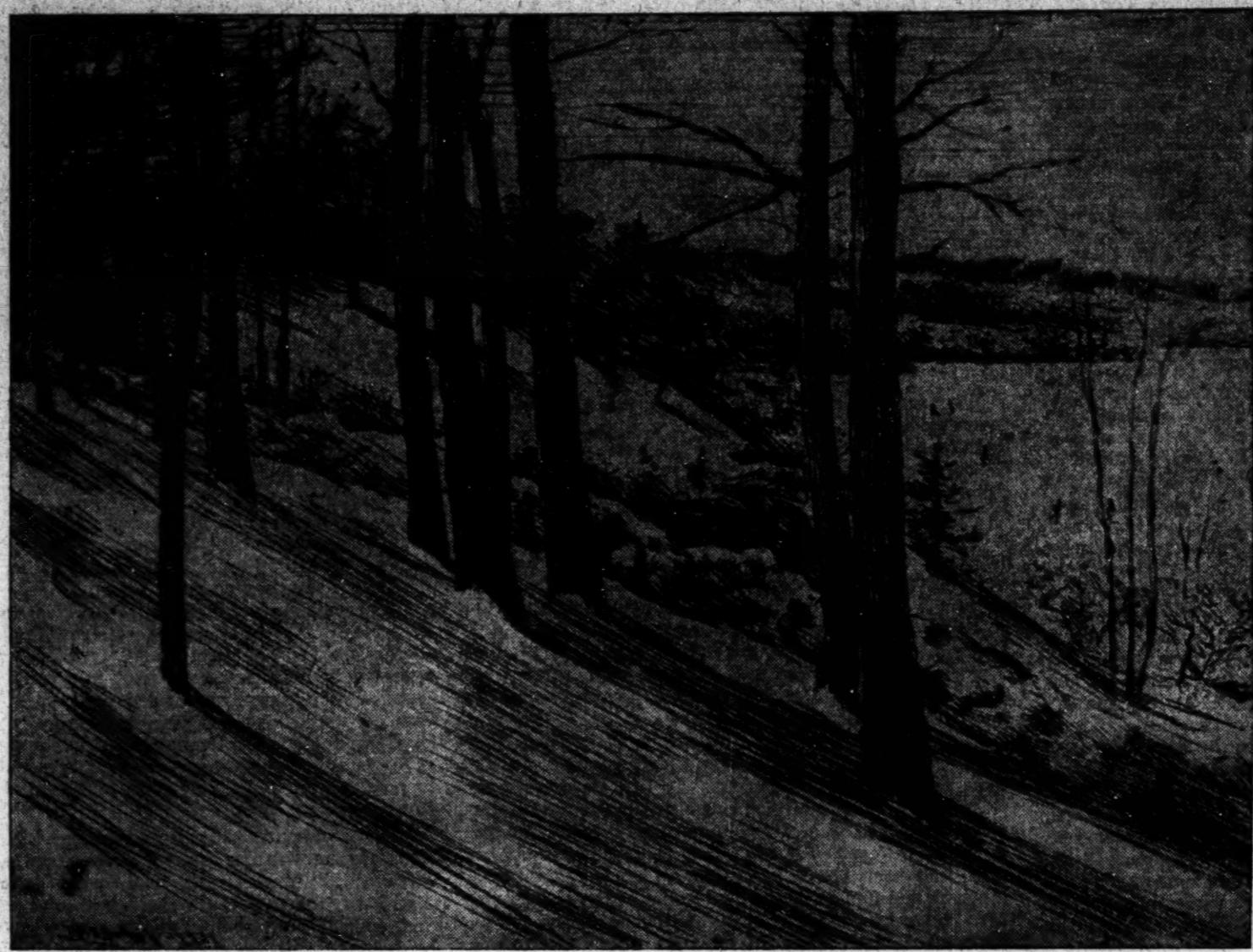
Colour and Light

To get colour and light is the great thing. The difficulty is to get them both.

Turner, in his Italian landscapes, enhanced the colour of his sky by a dark pine-tree in the foreground,

sacrificing the colour of the tree for the sake of accenting its value and warmth;

and the old landscape-painter's device of a brown tree is used for the same end—to make the blue of the sky and distance more luminous and beautiful. This is also the reason for the dark-brown foreground usual in old landscapes; and our eye is not arrested by the tree or the dark foreground, but goes past it to the point of the picture.—George Clausen.



"The Skaters," from the etching by W. H. W. Bicknell

Courtesy of Dell & Richards, Boston, Massachusetts

the clouds and lights and by every waving tree and every country glade. And so, though one remembers the aspect of things, the years are apt to get a little shifted at times, and I cannot quite tell whether it was this year or that one following it, in which we found ourselves still in glorious summer weather returning home from distant places, and coming back by Germany and by Weimar.

In common with most children, the stories of our father's youth always delighted and fascinated us, and we had often heard him speak of his own early days at college and at Germany, and of his happy stay at Pumpernickel-Weimar, where he went to court and saw the great Goethe. . . . "Good gracious, that looks like—yes, that is Doctor Weissenborn. He is hardly changed a bit," said my father, stopping short for a moment, and then he, too, stepped forward quickly with an outstretched hand, and the old man in turn stopped, stared, frowned. "I am Thackeray," said my father eagerly and shyly as was his way; and after another stare from the doctor, suddenly came a friendly lighting up and exclamations and welcoming and hand-shaking and laughing, while the pretty white dog leapt up and down, as much interested as we were in the meeting.

"You have grown so gray I did not know you at first," said the doctor in English. And my father laughed, and said he was a great deal grayer now than the doctor himself; then he introduced us to the old man, who shook us gravely by the finger-tips with a certain austere friendliness, and once more turned again with a happy, kind, friendly face to my father. Yes, he had followed his career with interest; he had heard of him from this man and that man; he had read one of his books—not all. Why had he never seen me? Why had he never come back before? "You must bring your misses and all come and breakfast at my lodgings," said Dr. Weissenborn.

... We came back with our friend the doctor and breakfasted with him in his small apartment full of books, at a tiny table drawn to an open window; then after breakfast we sat at the Professor's garden among the nasturtiums. . . . Madame von Goethe was still in Weimar with her sons, and Fraulein von Pogwisch, her sister, was also there. "They will be delighted to see you again," said the Professor. "We will go together, and leave the young misses till our return." But not so; our father declared we also must be allowed to come. My recollections (according to the wont of such provoking things) here begin to fail me, and in the one particular which is of any interest; for though we visited Goethe's old house I can scarcely remember it at all, only that the doctor said Madame von Goethe had moved. . . . She lived in a handsome house in the town, with a fine staircase running up between straight walls, and leading into a sort of open hall, where, amid a great deal of marble and stateliness, stood two little unpretending ladies by a big round table piled with many books and papers. The ladies were Madame von Goethe and her sister. Doctor Weissenborn went first and announced an

packing as we came in. Then the sons of the house were sent for, kind and friendly and unassuming

The Pennoned Pines

Throughout the soft and sunlit day

The pennoned pines, in strict array,

Stand grim and silent, gaunt and gray.

But when the blast of winter keen,

They whisper each to each, and lean

Like comrades with bond between.

—Julia Mathilde Lippmann.

The Ideal Traveler

"There is a sense, of course, in which all true books are books of travel."

So writes the traveler, whom of all others, he that goes forth with eyes eager to see, would choose for his companion. Modestine was a happy animal, if she had but known it. "Treasure Island" is a good book, but some people would give ten "Treasure Islands" for one "Inland Voyage." It seems almost a pity, that any one who can describe real life thoroughly well should ever do anything else. There are so many who can fly—a little; so few who know how to talk, or how to manage a boat in print. Here is at last a writer of fiction, whose writing is in something more than an inferior episode in his novels. He is himself his own best hero; we would rather know what he thinks and feels, we would rather hear what grieved, amused, endangered him, than anything else that he can tell us. Dickens, who could make a hero, tragic or comic, out of any one, had not this faculty, or had it not in perfection. In the Italian notes, for instance, we cannot but feel that he would rather be telling, and we would much rather be hearing, a story. Either he bore himself, or else he did not pay us the compliment of being quite frank with us, and put on spectacles, when he wanted to see things for the public. So too, Scott's diary, deeply interesting when he speaks of himself in private, becomes positively dull when he takes a voyage—I suppose, because he then wrote consciously for others.

Stevenson is very matter-of-fact about his mental experiences. Apparently—

He thinks it something less than vain, What has been done, to do again.

It realizes one's beau-ideal of a volcano.

Sloping symmetrically up from the sea, both sides converge at the top in a perfect cone, yet there is no sameness in its outline. Several parasitic craters spring from its sides near the base; and the apex of the peak rises out of a great crater, whose precipitous wall presents a bold shoulder to the north. From the apex, itself a small crater, a thin volume of steam often ascends, which, illuminated by the sun rising directly behind it, appears like a flame.

The view of the mountain at sunset from Horty's is beautiful beyond description.

Often it is bathed from crown to base in a rosy glow that deepens into purple and is gone.

Sometimes a bright red spot, like a dome

of burnished copper, suddenly appears in the midst of the clouds that all day have shrouded the mountain. Instantly the cloud-curtains are drawn aside, as if by an unseen hand, and the peak, all afame, is revealed. As we watch,

would be plenty of wood to be cut in the forests. So the settlers now busied themselves in finding suitable pieces to make helves for their axes, handles for chisels and hammers, and the missing parts of agricultural tools.

Besides this carpenter work, they got out their long saws and began cutting timbers fit to build them a big boat. All this required many trips between ship and shore. The boat could be used only at high water, and at ebb-tide they had to wade in water up to their knees or deeper...

The shallop, or sail-boat, brought over in the ship was nearly ready, though two more days' work were needed to finish, when it was decided to make the second shore expedition to explore the rivers running into the harbor. Rivers were the safest way of entering the continent, since a boat-party was less likely to be surprised by the natives, and it was also much easier to go by water than to force a path through underbrush or to climb hills and traverse marshy ground.

This second party consisted of twenty-four armed Pilgrims and ten of the ship's company, including Captain Jones, who as a compliment was made the leader. In the boat and shallop they made for the shore, taking the nearest course because it was rough, windy weather, and being forced to wade ashore, as usual. Then the party divided, some to go along shore, and others to keep in the shallop and follow near the coast.

The shallop, however, did not dare venture in the rough water, and so the land party went on ahead. The old account says: "It blotted and did snow all that day and night, and froze within."

At eleven in the morning came the boat, and those ashore going aboard, all sailed along the coast southward from East Harbor to the mouth of the Pamet River, which was found to be but two fathoms deep, and navigable only for small boats. Again a party went ashore, and marched about five miles along the little river, while the shallop followed. At nightfall, the men camped under a few pines.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1921

EDITORIALS

Dr. Wiley and Dr. Palmer

There is an adage, known to every one, and as old as the hills, almost, "When thieves fall out, honest men get their dues." And there is the equally ancient query, which has nothing whatever to do with the adage, there being, of course, not the slightest connection or relation between the two, "When the doctors disagree, who shall decide?" That it may be made perfectly plain to those who may refuse to admit that, as between a somewhat homely statement of fact and a purely hypothetical question, particular reference being had to the apparently positive declaration quoted and to the still unanswered interrogative following it, there is no actual or implied connection, circumstantial and possibly convincing statements of fact will be presented. There should be no tendency to dispute the truth of the adage. Thieves do fall out, and it is not unusual that by this common process, exemplified in selfishness, greed, jealousy, and a desire for revenge, conspiracies, plots, organized lawlessness, and even high crimes and misdemeanors, long practiced in secret or under subsidized protection of those whose duty it is to enforce the law, are disclosed and checked. It is axiomatic that crime, in whatever form it is committed or practiced, must sooner or later reveal and thus destroy itself. No better example, for the purpose of illustration, could be found than that presented in the United States today in what has seemed to be the almost unhindered violation of the prohibition enforcement law. Honest citizens have stood aghast while an outlawed traffic has been carried on in ever-increasing volume in all the larger cities and in many of the towns and villages of the land. Honest public officials, prosecutors, judges, and legislators have been forced to sit by while dishonest public officials, bribed or stultified, have made a mockery of the law. An army of former bartenders, legislated out of a disgraceful occupation at a time when there was honest work for every man who would work, captained and succored by wealthy distillers and brewers, enlisted in a guerrilla warfare, which began in a somewhat desultory sniping campaign, the more adventurous occasionally taking a pot-shot at a particularly weak place in the defenses.

Right at that point in the campaign the forces of law and order, as they choose to call themselves, made a serious tactical blunder. They rested upon the comforting assumption that the Prohibition Enforcement Law, being a federal enactment, would become effective by its own weight and authority. They pointed proudly to a record of what they claimed to be complete enforcement of the revenue laws of the land through many preceding years. They professed to believe that the people engaged in the liquor traffic, if not predisposed to an observance of the law, had been tamed and, as it were, domesticated. They closed their eyes to the fact, known to every person who would admit it, that the saloon, the distillery, the brewery, and those responsible for them, never obeyed the spirit of the law. They apparently chose to forget that every form of commercialized vice, every so-called industry or occupation which is permitted to operate under police protection, systematically and habitually violates the law to the extent which business policy permits.

And so it came about that those who had nothing but contempt for the law found it increasingly easy to break it. Every cunning device which they could invent was employed, with the result that a veritable flood of stolen liquors, illicit concoctions worse than poison, and contraband cargoes from Canada and Mexico, and from across the oceans have been secretly retailed and consumed. The saloon, as such, is not the offender. The open door does not afford just the protection desired for the traffic being carried on. But its satellites, its minions, its panders, are doing the dirty work of those higher up. All have grown brave and somewhat aggressive because of their success in evading the punishment they know they deserve. But the brewery has not received its share of the gains. It has been left out, simply because it was too cumbersome and unwieldy. No self-respecting bootlegger would think for a moment of loading himself down with beer in bottles or in kegs. It would be hazardous and unprofessional. Something had to be done, however, to let the breweries in. They had helped in the unsuccessful fight to have the law nullified by legal processes. They had given aid and comfort in many ways to the hapless distilleries, the outlawed saloons, and their soft-footed guerrillas. They demanded share of the spoils.

Here it was that the house of cards so deftly and craftily constructed by the lawbreakers fell. And here is where there seems to be a very definite connection between the adage and the narrative. But still the adaptation or application of the query must not be presumed, much less forced. Unless the connection is perfectly logical it must not be permitted. The reasonable rule of analysis and deduction must be observed. At any rate, a way had to be provided by which the breweries could get their share. No practical way could be devised, apparently, for the profitable bootlegging of beer, so the somewhat extravagant demand was made that its sale be authorized. The law, which seemed to be forever in the way, provided no method, as in the case of some of the distilled beverages, and thus whatever was to be done must be accomplished by arbitrary action. At this juncture Dr. Palmer was called in. He, it was believed, was the one to write the needed prescription. It was no trouble for him at all. He immediately placed the brewery not only on a parity with the distillery, but far above it in point of advantage. By a rather extraordinary process of argument he sought to make beer easily available, despite the law, by permitting his brother doctors to prescribe it, upon his indorsement, in any quantities they might choose.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, known widely as a chemist and pure food expert, does not agree with Dr. Palmer. At least the query and the narrative are correlated. Dr.

Wiley points out the enormous advantages which Dr. Palmer's ruling would give the breweries over the distilleries and the bootleggers, and thus inferentially forecasts the wrecking of the whole flimsy structure on a submerged rock. But he does more than this, though more may not be necessary. He takes issue with Dr. Palmer, even attacking the basis of the latter's professional deductions. Dr. Wiley says it is preposterous to claim that beer is in any way advantageous, either as a food or as a therapeutic. He says, "There is no single investigation by any competent person that will support the contention that beer, or alcohol in any form for that matter, has food value or elements that are helpful." As to who shall decide, in this matter of unquestioned disagreement, it seems quite probable that the question might safely be left to the people and to the courts. Surely the greedy conspirators against the law have gone beyond the limits of reason and decency. In their selfishness and their wanton disregard of the expressed wishes of society they seem to have fallen upon themselves, while the flimsy structure which they have reared has fallen about their ears.

The Lord Privy Seal

THE enforced retirement of Mr. Bonar Law from the government, and from the House of Commons for some little time, will be a great personal blow to Mr. Lloyd George, though politically the effect may not be immediately apparent. Coming as it does on top of the resignation of Mr. Philip Kerr, who is the Prime Minister's great support amongst private secretaries, it will mean a personal and political wrench of no slight magnitude. Mr. Kerr goes because so brilliant a thinker as the joint editor of "The Round Table" could not be expected to go on forever without seeking a career of his own. Mr. Bonar Law goes at the imperative command of his doctor. Downing Street will be somewhat different in the immediate future, and no man will be more aware of this than the Prime Minister.

The truth is that Mr. Bonar Law is not only the most loyal of Mr. Lloyd George's political allies, but in some ways the most sagacious. If Mr. Gardiner ever reads the old sketches which he contributed to the "Daily News," when he was editor, he must be surprised at the faultiness of many of his own judgments, and of none of these judgments has he less reason to be proud than that in which he summed up the then leader of the opposition. Mr. Bonar Law is a shy man, and by no means a brilliant man; but behind this shyness is an unswerving tenacity of purpose, whilst the lack of brilliancy obscures a shrewd judgment and an extraordinary power of argument. Mr. Gardiner made the incredible mistake of judging Mr. Bonar Law by his weaknesses instead of his qualities. It was an instance of prejudice which he exhibited in more than one of his sketches.

Curiously enough, the Unionist Party made something of the same mistake as Mr. Gardiner when it elected Mr. Bonar Law to lead it. Mr. Balfour, tired of the exertion of keeping the party ship off the rocks, had permitted himself to be dethroned from the party leadership. But the party was quite unable to choose a new leader. Split into two sections, one of which was for making Mr. Long king, and the other for setting the crown on the head of Mr. Austen Chamberlain, it was driven into a compromise, and the compromise was Mr. Bonar Law. A little while later it exhibited its sense of own sagacity by its tumultuous applause of Mr. Balfour, on the day when he returned to the House, and came suddenly to the front opposition bench, from behind the Speaker's chair. It must have been a curious sensation for Mr. Bonar Law, but his tenacity proved equal to the occasion, and Mr. Balfour showed not the slightest ambition to supersede him or even to make things difficult for him. When the war came, Mr. Bonar Law was, of course, in opposition, but the Coalition Government soon drew him back into the Ministry, and from that day to this his old political foe has known no more loyal supporter than the leader of the Unionist Party.

The question of immediate interest, however, is to what extent the withdrawal of Mr. Bonar Law's presence from the House and the government will affect the loyalty of the Unionists to the Prime Minister. To some extent the Unionist Party is already in revolt. Lord Hugh Cecil and Lord Robert Cecil have crossed the floor to the front opposition bench, where they can sit, as privy counselors, without severing their political painters. Mr. Long also has retired from the government, and there is an unquestionable restlessness amongst the younger men. If Mr. Bonar Law retains his leadership of the party, his influence will undoubtedly be cast on Mr. Lloyd George's side, but should he retire it is difficult to say who the new leader will be. It is not particularly likely that Mr. Balfour could be induced to reassume the labors and responsibilities of the position, and the new leader might be a politician who anything but shared the views of Mr. Balfour or Mr. Bonar Law with regard to the Coalition. It is because of this that Mr. Bonar Law's retirement introduces a factor of uncertainty into the political atmosphere. The thing which Mr. Lloyd George's enemies have failed to accomplish, by direct or indirect means, has been brought into the cycle of possibilities by the demands of Mr. Bonar Law's doctors. The immediate future will prove whether the political wind shows any sign of veering or not. But it is not difficult to understand why, with the loss of his lieutenant added to his other difficulties, the Prime Minister should have exhibited an unusual emotion in announcing the retirement of the Lord Privy Seal.

Agitation in India

IN no other country, perhaps, is the effect of education so rapid and so remarkable as in India. Whilst the great mass of India is, as it has been for centuries, utterly inarticulate, the educated Indian, using that phrase in its loosest sense, is intensely vocal. The East Indian, the Bengali especially, is a born agitator, and, equipped with the rudiments of a western education, he is often invincible amongst his own people. His audience is, for the most part, entirely uncritical. He can, and does say

anything he pleases, without any fear of successful contradiction, and, given a special aptitude for that kind of thing, he can, for a time, sweep whole districts off their feet.

Now the great difficulty in the path of the student from the West seeking to understand India is just this so-called educated East Indian. To the outside world he represents India, and the outside world is too often betrayed into the belief that the rest of India is like him. The truth is, however, that educated East India is most emphatically not India. The really educated Indian is the hope of the country, but the really educated East Indian is, at present, in a minute minority. The problem, therefore, with which the British Government in India is faced is how to deal with the political agitator so as to prevent him exploiting to his own ends the ignorance of the masses, and yet leave the way open for the just political education of the people as a whole.

The typical East Indian agitator is no ordinary agitator. As one writer recently expressed it in the columns of this paper, the majority of prominent agitators are utterly dishonest; they are "out for themselves and not for their country." Their cynical policy is to incite the ignorant lower classes to all manner of outrage, in the expectation that, if only the repression which must follow be carried far enough, the hand of the government will at length be forced, and that under some system of home rule they will have access to unlimited power. With very few exceptions these agitators are not leaders. They seldom appear prominently in any upheaval, much preferring to remain in the background, and to effect their purpose through others. Nowhere is this more noticeable than it is today amongst the students of Bengal. The non-cooperation movement, which received such a severe setback at the recent elections to the new councils, has, it appears, broken out afresh, and, as the result of some violent agitation, has been carried to extreme lengths in some of the eastern schools and universities. Students have not only abandoned their studies, but in some cases have lain for hours in front of the examination halls so as to prevent examinations being held. The only sufferers from such a line of conduct must, in the nature of things, be the students themselves.

The situation is difficult and serious. Nevertheless, signs are not wanting that the Extremists have already overreached themselves. The more extreme the Extremist, the more sure the appeal of the Moderate, and, whilst the program of the Moderate leaves much to be desired, it does appear to contemplate the achievement of reforms along recognized lines. This at any rate is so much to the good.

Cutting Teachers' Salaries

THE recent demand of the Mayor of Springfield, Massachusetts, that there should be a straight cut of \$70,000 in the school budget, coupled with the intimation that the increases of salaries lately assured, under contract, to the school-teachers of the city should not be allowed, is a move which cannot be permitted to pass unnoticed. It is not a case of doubt whether Springfield, or any other city in the United States, or in any other country, is spending too much on education. It is quite certain that no city is paying its teachers too highly. The teaching profession has had a hard fight for existence. All down the ages the tendency has been to pay the teacher as little as possible. The fullest advantage has ever been taken of the fact that the art of teaching is one which makes an irresistible appeal to certain people, and that such people will teach, no matter how little they may receive for their services. Then, too, there have always been a great multitude of camp followers hanging on loosely to the army of real teachers, and those who have known nothing about education, and maybe cared less, have always been ready to engage one of these where the cost of the teacher threatened to be too high. Is it not a fact today that in nine out of the forty-eight states of the Union, more than 80 per cent of the rural teachers have never had as much as two years of education beyond what they received in the high school?

Well, the last few years have taught the world a great deal about education, amongst other things how dangerous is a smattering, but how necessary and beneficial a thing is true education. In order to secure this true education, a good teacher is essential, and the world is beginning to find out that to be sure of the good teacher it must be prepared to pay for his services. Such a recognition, however, of the facts of the case is still very far indeed from being general. In Great Britain, the Burnham report, which provided for the raising of teachers' salaries throughout the country, has had to run the gauntlet of the most hostile criticism, in spite of the fact that the maximum salaries awarded do not place the teacher in even as good a position as he was in before the war. In Great Britain, too, the desirability of reducing expenditure on education has occupied a foremost place in the demands for economy which are being so justly made everywhere where public expenditure is concerned. Those, however, who really understand the situation, who recognize the simple fact that investment in education is one of the most profitable investments it is possible for a country or a community to make, are resisting, and for the most part successfully, all attempts to hold up, or cripple, the work of development.

The world as a whole still stands in sore need of a revaluation of values where the question of the payment of teachers is concerned, and the first step toward juster views is undoubtedly the recognition of the fact that the higher salaries now being paid to teachers are not to be appraised on any comparison with the salaries paid a few years ago. Quite apart from the enormous advances made in the cost of living, the fact must be remembered that the standard of payment has always been shamefully low, and that the teacher today is only just beginning to come into his own. The policy, therefore, of the Mayor of Springfield, quite apart from the fact that, if followed, it would involve a simple breach of contract, is an impossible policy. It is, therefore, particularly welcome to find that the Springfield School Board has pledged itself to uphold the rights of the teachers, and

thus prevent that impairment in educational efficiency which would inevitably result from compliance with the Mayor's demands.

Editorial Notes

FREDERIC HARRISON would save the "antique, unique, abnormal" British Empire by renaming it the "Union of Commonwealths," with George V as Hereditary Chief. Thus, for kingship, which decidedly suffered under a cloud at the time of the armistice, the eminent English publicist and historian would substitute a title smacking of the tribe and the American plains, cutting completely adrift from the Victorian and Edwardian ideals and the bygone genealogical jumble that attaches to the Electress Sophia. King George, not as a king, but as of the "House of Windsor," is presumably Mr. Harrison's ideal and remedy with which to placate a democracy of the future that may "know" no king. With the monarchist idea badly shaken all round, he is taking time apparently by the forelock. Since, however, King George neither rules nor governs, it might be said that any such change in title would probably "leave him cool."

MR. HUGH STINNES is apparently causing some concern in French political circles. He is reputed to be the wealthiest man in Germany, and the sources of his wealth are drawn in great measure from the industrial regions of Rhineland. So the operations of the Allies in that quarter come into close juxtaposition with the operations of Mr. Stinnes. Mr. Stinnes has a doubtful look, and the Allies are said to have many misgivings as to what his intentions may be. But there is this to be said of this steel, coal, newspaper and shipping magnate: His ideas are not of the romantic Siegfriedian order. Mr. Stinnes would not, presumably, like a Hohenzollern, rejoice in the clash of arms; he would not delight in the pageantry of conquest and plunge the world into conflict to gratify his taste for it. Indeed nothing of romance, wholesome or otherwise, has yet been detected in Mr. Stinnes' methods. He has not, like some other men of wealth, turned from money-making to patronize art, to organize social improvements, or to found libraries. All his efforts seem to have been concentrated in amassing wealth, and that at an alarming rate. It should, therefore, not be impossible for experts in business methods to estimate the further projects of this singular man.

ITALY has been credited lately with being less proud of her ancient glories than of her modern factories. There used to be a resentment among Italians against the convenient habit of German novelists of writing the finis of the happy hero and heroine in an ideal Italian setting, "United Italy is something more than a land of romance," they would exclaim. And then they would talk of the new country of astounding industrial progress which the tourist rarely glanced at, in his eagerness to get sight of its medieval and ancient treasures. Italian sensitiveness on the point is, of course, comprehensible, but to ask a tourist to pit a Giotto against a certain kind of automobile is to ask him to be what he is not, a commercial investigator. Italy must continue to live by the tourist, and the present attempt to deprive him of the advantages which low exchange gives the American or the British visitor may end the career of the layer of the golden eggs. "Fewer hotels and more factories" is a praiseworthy appeal, but if the American has to pay five times and the Englishman four times more for an article than the native pays, Italy may soon find herself without any tourists at all.

LABOR is facing an attempt to reduce wages. Is it surprising that such a proposal must immediately suggest to the workers an attempt to thrust them back into their old condition of life? It suggests that they are again to be treated as chattels of their employers rather than as fellow servants with them of the community, and it gives ground for resentful suspicion. This is the opinion of Viscount Haldane, and he considers that what the workers lack today is contentment, a contentment which can be obtained only through education. Viscount Haldane does not agree that because wages are at their present level British employers cannot compete with goods produced by workers in other lands. "If a man cannot make his business pay," he continues, "it is frequently his own fault, and before he thinks of making money by reducing the wages of his workers he might with advantage ask himself whether he ought not to reduce his own wages." It is refreshing to find a statesman with the standing of Viscount Haldane coming forward in support of Labor's renaissance.

COMMERCIAL travelers in the United States have adopted a novel method of forcing upon the attention of hotel proprietors their belief that rates for rooms and meals are in many cases exorbitant. Their plan is to call at the hotel desk as patrons, ask for prices, and, when these seem unreasonable, to tell the proprietor so and then walk out. This might appear an ineffective way of bringing about a reduction of rates, but it should be understood that there are 600,000 salesmen traveling over the country, and that organized action has been decided upon. A letter signed by representatives of several national associations has been sent to members, which says that, when exorbitant rates are demanded, "your complaint must be made to the hotel proprietor, and he must be given to understand that you and the members of your craft intend to refuse to pay them."

DEAN INGE was judged at Cambridge to have earned once again his title of "gloomy," by his recent speech at the Union, on a subject of his own proposing "That Democracy as a Form of Government Has No Future." For him the lesson of history appeared to be that democracy, having failed in the past, might fairly be expected to fail in the future. But to the youth of Cambridge the lesson seemed to read differently. They preferred to apply the advice that, having failed, it is always a good plan to try again. Indeed, one of them maintained that the trial had not yet been made, since the genuine article had never been tried. So that for the nth time the issue of the debate seemed to turn on the definition of the word "democracy."